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7 JULY 1986

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

CHAD

- Libya Seen Behind GUNT Training Camp in Benin
(Laurent Zecchini; LE MONDE, 11-12 May 86) 1

GHANA

- Bilateral Talks With Mali End, Ministers Depart
(Accra Domestic Service, 5 Jun 86) 5

LIBERIA

- Commissioner Taye Underscores Role of Paramilitary
(Gus D. Jaeploe; NEW LIBERIAN, 9 May 86) 6
- Rural Development Project Receives High Priority Funding
(NEW LIBERIAN, 9 May 86) 7
- Recruitment of Agriculturalist for 'Nucleus Estates'
(NEW LIBERIAN, 12 May 86) 8
- Government To Prosecute Illegal 'Money Changers'
(J. N. Elliott; NEW LIBERIAN, 13 May 86) 9
- Treason Trial Judge Receives New Assignment
(NEW LIBERIAN, 13 May 86) 10
- Riot Police Disperse Employees at Labor Ministry
(Gabriel Williams; SUNTIMES, 13 May 86) 11
- Few Monrovia Teachers, Students Show Up for Classes
(Ambrose Gibormie; SUNTIMES, 8 May 86) 13
- Ban on University Student Group Lifted
(Gabriel Williams; SUNTIMES, 12 May 86) 14

University Students To Pay Additional Fees (NEW LIBERIAN, 12 May 86)	16
Clashes Reported in Bong Mines Over Land Ownership (Abdullah Dukuly; SUNTIMES, 12 May 86)	17
MOZAMBIQUE	
President Machel Visits Workers at Beira Port (Atanasio Dimas; NOTICIAS, 12 May 86)	18
Bridge Over Nkomati River To Be Built With UNDP Assistance (NOTICIAS, 9 May 86)	20
Commentary Urges Help for African Development (Maputo in English to Southern Africa, 29 May 86)	22
48 Officers Graduate From British Army Training Program (THE KENYA TIMES, 6 May 86)	23
Nampula Administrator Stresses Importance of Tax Collection (NOTICIAS, 9 May 86)	24
Nova Mambone Saltworks Ships Stored Salt, Awaits More Fuel (NOTICIAS, 10 May 86)	26
Agricultural Technicians Trained in Beira (NOTICIAS, 12 May 86)	28
Briefs	
Evo Fernandes on Resistance	29
Opposition Movements Meet	29
SOMALIA	
Briefs	
New Opposition Movement Formed	31
TANZANIA	
Briefs	
Income in Zanzibar Falls	32
Economic Recovery Plan	32
ZIMBABWE	
Defection of Smith Party Member Reveals Talks (Umtata Capital Radio, 5 Jun 86; SAPA, 5 Jun 86)	33
Duke Joins ZANU-PF	33
Further on Defection	33

Party Official Urges Emergency Congress on Leadership Code (PANA, 5 Jun 86)	36
Government Announces General Salary Increase (Harare Domestic Service, 4 Jun 86)	38
Minister Comments on Police Action During RSA Raid (SAPA, 8 Jun 86)	39
University Awards Law Doctorate to Mandela (Harare Domestic Service, 7 Jun 86)	40
Government Declares RSA Journalist 'Undesirable Alien' (SAPA, 11 Jun 86)	41
Militias Reportedly Fail To Act 'Soldierly' (SAPA, 1 Jun 86)	42
Two Army Lieutenants Apply for Release (SAPA, 6 Jun 86)	43
Briefs	
CAZ MP Joins ZANU-PF	45
Information Minister on Sanctions Debate	45
Minister on Warning to Squatters	45

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER/GOVERNMENT

Elimination of Passbooks, Influx Control Seen as Reckless (DIE AFRIKANER, 30 Apr 86)	46
Lower Interests, Taxes Recommended To Stimulate Economy (DIE BURGER, 9 May 86)	48

BLACKS

Heunis' National Council Bill Criticized (Khulu Sibiyi; CITY PRESS, 25 May 86)	50
Correspondent Probes Reason Behind Crossroads Violence (CITY PRESS, 25 May 86)	51
Briefs	
Black-on-Black Killings Rise	52

SOCIOPOLITICAL/OTHER

Reactions to Internal Security Amendment Bill (SAPA, various dates)	53
PFP MP Criticizes Bill	53
PFP's Gastrow on Revolutionaries, Activists	55
PFP's Dalling Predicts Rule by Police	56
Hendrickse Says Detainee Safeguards Needed	58
Opposition Leader Opposes Bill	59
CP, HNP Criticize Heunis Move	60
PFP MP Says Bill Show 'Ungovernability'	61
PFP's Suzman Condemns Bills	62
Anti-Apartheid Groups Condemn Bills	64
Repression Monitoring Group Criticism	66
DPSC Opposes Amendment	67
Jewish Organization Opposes Amendment	68
Groups Oppose Government Ban on 16 June Commemorations (SAPA, 4, 5 Jun 86)	70
NUSAS Condemns Ban	70
SACC's Naude Reacts	70
'Necklacing' Called Ritual Political Tool (Chris Erasmus; CAPE TIMES, 28 May 86)	72
Private School Parents Resolve To Identify With 'Struggle' (SAPA, 1 Jun 86)	74
Black Sash Report Details Police Abuse of Children (SAPA, 2 Jun 86)	77
PFP MP Opposes Publications Amendment Bill (SAPA, 5 Jun 86)	79
Reportage on Reaction to AMCHAM Ideas on Race Laws (SAPA, 3, 4 Jun 86; Johannesburg Domestic Service, 6 Jun 86)	81
Series of Suggestions Outlined	81
AMCHAM Denies Supporting 'Civil Disobedience'	83
Commentary Says AMCHAM Memo Harmful	84
Businessmen's Project Free Enterprise Report Released (SAPA, 8 Jun 86; Johannesburg International Service, 9 Jun 86)	86
Research Leader Comments	86
Warning on Black Industrial Sabotage	88
Reactions to Report	89

CCAWUSA, Foschini Reach Agreement on Industrial Dispute (SAPA, 4 Jun 86)	90
Reporter Sees Retrenchment as Key to Industrial Relations (Claire Pickard-Cambridge; BUSINESS DAY, 29 May 86)	92
Briefs	
Group Questions Police Action	93
Israeli Contacts	93

ECONOMIC

Finance Minister Pessimistic on Economy (SAPA, 2 Jun 86)	94
Nation's Private Institutions Accused of Causing Disinvestment (Beulah Brown; BUSINESS DAY, 22 May 86)	96
BER Figures Show Growing Unemployment Levels (Claire Pickard-Cambridge; BUSINESS DAY, 30 May 86)	97
Weak Oil Price Affects Coal Export Picture (Helga St Blaize-Molony; BUSINESS DAY, 30 May 86)	98
Commentary Says Falling Business Confidence Unfounded (Johannesburg Domestic Service, 2 Jun 86)	100
Briefs	
'Cheaper To Import' Warning	102
Business Confidence Drops Further	102
New Shipping Markets Opening	102
Afrikaner Businessmen Told To Adapt	103
Non-Black Unemployment Rate Decreases 'Marginally'	103
Black Businessmen Urged To Play Role in Reform	104

/9987

CHAD

LIBYA SEEN BEHIND GUNT TRAINING CAMP IN BENIN

PM131608 Paris LE MONDE in French 11-12 May 86 pp 1

[Laurent Zecchini dispatch: "Libyan Connection in Benin"]

[Text] Seme--Driving at a moderate speed, the car journey did not take more than 30 minutes. Once past the Cotonou port installations, you have to take the Porto-Novu road straight ahead. It was on the left, around 1 km before the turning for Lagos. From the "tarmac" you could vaguely see a group of huts in the bush, hidden by palm trees. It is better to wait until the road is completely clear before crossing: The Cotonou-Porto-Novu road is dangerous.

After crossing the railroad track, you take a rough path which leads through the trees. A few hundred meters further on, the "camp" can be seen: a few dozen men sitting in the dust, women, swarms of children, loose canvas tents, huts made of planks and branches, a little further on a real permanent house still under construction: The "training camp for National Unity Transition Government [GUNT] fighters recruited by Libya" looked wretched. There was a fire, cooking pots, washing, no activity, and apparently very precarious living conditions.

A junior officer from the Beninese gendarmerie, assisted by around 15 men, is in charge of the camp, placed under the overall command of Colonel Kouyami, commander of the Beninese gendarmerie companies. Indeed, it is primarily the Chadians from all factions in the camp who make it necessary to maintain "law and order." Sometimes quarrels break out among them, and sometimes these people who have nothing steal from the peasants' fields and it is necessary to be "on the lookout." It is best not to stay long, and the authorities strongly advise against any visit.

On 17 February Steven Smith, a correspondent from Radio France International, who was living in Benin, was expelled from the country, officially for "activities likely to disturb law and order." According to some sources he had in fact shown too much interest in the "Seme Camp." Is it a "refugee" camp, a "transit" camp, or a "training" camp? It depends on whom you talk to. For a diplomat who knows a great deal about Chadian affairs, "shooting practice sessions are organized by the Beninese Army" and "physical training" of the Chadians is carried out by GUNT people.

This statement was officially denied by Mahamat Abdel Kerim, representative of Goukouni Oueddei's opposition movement in Cotonou: "People who say that are trying to harm the Beninese authorities, who fully support the GUNT." "It is a transit camp for Chadian refugees," he explained, "which was opened in 1983 when Nigeria expelled several thousand people." At the time between 5,000 and 6,000 people passed through Seme. Then most left, returning to Nigeria, or going to Cameroon, Burkina, or Libya. If somebody wants to go to Libya you cannot stop him, and many Chadians have relatives there. The latter have to telex the Libyan embassy in Cotonou to certify that the refugee who wishes to go to Tripoli will have a job.

"The Libyans demand a work contract and a Libyan residence permit. Only after that do they grant a visa. There are as many Chadians in Libya as in the countries which border Chad. So the human potential exists in Libya. It just requires a call from President Oueddei for the Chadians to rally. So we do not need to bring infighters from outside."

Abdel Kerim denied everything: that the GUNT troops suffered military setbacks when the fighting resumed in Chad last February; that there is a "cotonou connection" which, according to Ndjamena, recruits "cannon fodder" which is sent via Libya to fight in northern Chad; that there were clashes last year between Libyans and GUNT elements.

Of course, he admitted, there may have been "minor problems," or even "clashes, as sometimes happens in barracks," but nothing serious happened. Moreover, "we have friendly cooperation with Libya which can be broken off at any time if anybody goes too far." For good measure, Abdel Kerim, who enjoys "diplomatic privileges and advantages without having diplomatic status" in Cotonou, said that on 5 March French Jaguar planes bombed GUNT units, causing the fighters "serious chemical injuries," and that, without this intervention, they "could have gone all the way to Abeche."

They Are Hungry

Diplomats in Cotonou have a very different idea of Seme Camp and of the role played by Libya. According to various reports obtained in the Benin capital, the Chadians arrive at Seme and leave in successive waves, after stays of several weeks or even two or three months. They apparently leave for Tripoli either at night on Libyan airlines Ilyushin-76 planes or on the Aeroflot flight which flies the Cotonou-Tripoli-Odessa-Moscow route each week. According to the same sources, in the first week of April two Libyan planes apparently provided a shuttle service to bring in a contingent of "refugees" in civilian clothing.

According to the norms laid down by the UN High Commission for Refugees [HCR], the camp comes under the Benin Government's authority. In fact, aside from the detachment of gendarmes who maintain "law and order," the administration and running of the camp seem to be carried out by GUNT representatives in Cotonou, who have Libyan funds.

When they arrive at Seme, the "refugees" have nothing: "They have no money, no identity papers, and they are hungry. They do nothing in the camp, they

lie on the ground and talk to each other all day," according to a Beninese soldier from Cotonou, who added that the Seme gendarmerie cannot obtain a list of those it has the job of guarding. The number of "residents" at Seme is difficult to assess at present, because they are so widely scattered in a huge, open area. According to local sources, there are "400," according to Abdel Kerim there are "700," and according to the HCR well below 1,000.

The most recent census was carried out in May 1985. At that time there were 2,149 "Chadian refugees" in Cotonou city and 1,149 in Seme. Since then many have left. When they arrived 27 percent of the Seme refugees (who came from rural districts) were ill, and all explained that, after being expelled from Nigeria, they had chosen Benin because that country offers greater security than its neighbors. HCR emergency aid was distributed from November 1985 for a period of six months: A total of \$198,500 based on 3,600 recipients, in other words \$0.30 per person per day according to a theoretical calculation. These funds are given to the Benin authorities in a lump sum, and they have the task of distributing the aid through the Beninese Red Cross.

The HCR aid runs out at the end of May. The HCR is worried about the "rumors" that Seme camp is being used to recruit future GUNT fighters. A UN mission arrived in Cotonou on 24 April to assess the situation with the authorities. If this camp is being run by a political-cum-military organization like the GUNT, the HCR will stop giving aid to the Chadian refugees.

What role is Libya playing? Diplomatic sources in Cotonou agree that Tripoli, without which the GUNT would not be able to exist, closely controls the "Cotonou connection." "The Libyans are more or less at home here," people say. Although Beninese-Libyan cooperation is not very strong, the Tripoli "diplomats use the system of bribes to secure silence about some of their activities." The Libyan Jamahiriyah's "people's bureau" (embassy) has between 50 and 70 "official diplomats."

Tripoli's "Businessmen"

It is not these diplomats who worry Western embassies in Cotonou, but rather the Libyan "bussinessmen" who visit the capital and can be found at the Sheraton Hotel. There are around 20 of them and the United States is trying to follow their movements, as it does in other countries. Several of those who pass through Cotonou have been reported in capitals where terrorist attacks have been perpetrated before they arrive here.

The Beninese authorities, for their part, were worried about the activities of Tripoli's diplomats in April and May 1985 during the student demonstrations at Cotonou University. No official accusations were made against them, but Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's representatives travel around a great deal and have a lot of money.

Cooperation between Tripoli and Cotonou is limited to the formation of three joint companies: Belipeche (fishing and marketing of fish caught by Libyan trawlers in Beninese waters), Sabli (production and importing of meat), and Belimines (mining).

Only the first company is operating properly. Aside from this Tripoli has financed an Arabic language laboratory at the university (but there are almost no students of Arabic) and is envisaging setting up an "Islamic center." Finally it is well-known that in the past Tripoli financed the purchase of Soviet arms by Benin President Mathieu Kerekou's government and that Col al-Qadhdhafi is still "giving aid" to the Benin revolution. For this reason the Cotonou authorities are bound by a "duty to show solidarity" with Tripoli. Does this mean that they are turning a blind eye to the "Cotonou connection?"

/12913

CSO: 3400/1958

7 July 1986

GHANA

BILATERAL TALKS WITH MALI END, MINISTERS DEPART

AB050950 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Ghana and Mali have agreed to expand and boost trade and economic cooperation between them in an effort to enhance South-South cooperation within the West African subregion. This was disclosed in Accra by the Malian minister of trade and finance, Mr Dianka Kaba Diakite, shortly before he flew back home after 2 days of talks with the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway.

The minister, who led a 3-man delegation, said during the talks the two sides agreed to remove tariff barriers and other bottlenecks that had hampered trade between the two countries. On the exchange of goods between the two countries, the minister said Malian meat, cattle, and cotton would be imported by Ghana in return for varieties of Ghanaian goods, primary and industrial products. Mr Diakite said the two sides also agreed to reschedule Mali's debts to Ghana incurred more than 25 years ago. He said Ghana and Mali have the same economic problems and have therefore agreed to make joint efforts in their economic recovery program, as well as in their dealings with international financial institutions. According to him, his visit was a follow-up to the talks held last year in Accra by the heads of state of Mali and Ghana, which paved the way for the eighth session of Ghana-Mali joint commission for cooperation scheduled for Bamako next month.

The other members of the delegation were Mr Huseini Dikko, technical counselor, and Mr Braimah Diallo, director of price stabilization department, both of the Mali Ministry of Finance and Trade.

/8309

CSO: 3400/1937

LIBERIA

COMMISSIONER TAYE UNDERSCORES ROLE OF PARAMILITARY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 9 May 86 p 8

[Article by Gus D. Jaeploe]

[Text]

Immigration Commissioner Edwin J. Taye has called on para-military personnel throughout the country to adequately protect the lives and properties of the Liberian people by preserving the security of the state.

Speaking during the first in-service graduation ceremony of 46 police and immigration officers held Wednesday at the National Police Academy in Paynesville, near Monrovia, Commissioner Taye said para-military personnel should begin to bear arms in defense of the state and not against constituted authority.

He told the graduates (comprising 20 police instructors and 26 immigration officers) that they should at all times use their professional knowledge in the su-

preme interest of the state to avoid the recurrence of another November 12, 1985.

Speaking earlier, Deputy Justice Minister for Administration and Public Safety, Counsellor William K. Godfrey, cautioned the graduates not to use their profession against the interest of the Liberian people.

Minister Godfrey who deputized for Justice Minister Jenkins Scott, urged the para-military officers to be on the alert as they go about their respective duties with the interest of the state at heart.

He urged them not to use the acquired skill to undermine their superiors but to protect the lives and properties of the Liberian people.

Also speaking during the occasion, Prince N. Tomeh, an immigration officer and president of the first in-

service class, appealed to authorities to provide opportunities for para-military personnel to pursue training abroad.

He then appealed to his colleagues to exhibit professionalism and dedication in the cause of duty.

Certificating the graduates, Lt. Col. Benedek Yochana and Major Gad Liberman, who are both Israeli instructors, reminded the participants to do the best to maintain peace and tranquility in the society despite present conditions facing the nation.

The occasion was attended by an array of officials including Israeli Ambassador Arie Ivtsan, along with top brass of the Liberia National police and the Bureau of Immigration.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1950

LIBERIA

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT RECEIVES HIGH PRIORITY FUNDING

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 9 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Text]

The Nimba County Rural Development Project (NCRDP) has been given highest priority by the Government of Liberia in the disbursement of funds to agricultural and rural development projects in the country.

This priority is in line with the agreement reached by both governments and the approach used by NCRDP.

The affirmation was made Monday during an intensive National Coordinating Committee (NCC) meeting of the NCRDP held at Mahara-ja's Restaurant on Center Street.

This meeting came in the wake of an alarm raised by the project management that the project is running into a serious financial difficulties and is likely to collapse or lay-off some needed employees since it cannot operate effectively because of the financial constraints facing government.

The committee, in reaction to the situation affirmed that the Government of Liberia is satisfied with the project's approach and would do everything possible to support NCRDP despite the temporary financial squeeze facing government.

The Committee also disclosed that a gentleman's agreement had been reached with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to give NCRDP preference in the disbursement of funds from the PL-480 rice program.

NCRDP is jointly financed by the Governments of Liberia and Germany. Salaries of Liberian project staff are paid by GOL, while all other operational expenses are borne by the German Government.

Discussing further, the Committee expressed dissatisfaction over a feasibility study which had been rejected at the draft and final presentation

to Government and yet did not come up with recommendations to satisfy both parties, especially the Liberian side who are the beneficiaries.

In view of this, the Committee has empowered the Ministry of Agriculture as Chairman of the NCC, to let the balance fees due the consultants be paid despite the delay and dissatisfaction raised, and to request the continuation in discussing the study with the German bank directly.

The conclusion of the study as well as the pending planning Workshop which is of no additional financial burden to government, would serve as the basis for implementing Financial Assistance Programmes during Phase II/2 of the project which is expected to commence July 1 this year.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1949

7 July 1986

LIBERIA

RECRUITMENT OF AGRICULTURALIST FOR 'NUCLEUS ESTATES'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 May 86 p 8

[Text]

The 250 Agriculturalists to be recruited by Agricultural Ministry here would be basically assigned at "nucleus estates" to be established by the ministry in various part of the country, Minister S. Gblorzuo Toweh has disclosed.

The Agriculture Ministry was mandated early this year by the President, Dr. Samuel K. Doe to recruit 250 graduates from the University of Liberia, the Rural Development Institute in Suakoko, Bong County and other agricultural institutions to boost the "Green Revolution" launched by government in January.

According to an Agriculture Ministry release issued here on May 10, Minister Toweh, made the disclosure when he launched the Green Revolution in Margibi County. He said the

recruits would be paid from funds generated at their respective estates of assignment.

The release said the nucleus estates will form part of the implementation of the Green Revolution, and cater to local farmers through technical assistance including advisory and marketing programs.

Minister Toweh also said that besides the payment of salaries, proceeds from the sale of produce from the nucleus estates would go towards the purchase of farm implements as well.

Minister Toweh then expressed the need for primary and secondary schools in rural areas to establish small farms from which funds could be generated to ease the financial burdens of their schools, the release said.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1949

LIBERIA

GOVERNMENT TO PROSECUTE ILLEGAL 'MONEY CHANGERS'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Text]

Any money changer caught undermining the economy by illegally devaluing the Liberian dollar will hereafter be prosecuted, the Governor of the National Bank of Liberia, John Bestman, warned yesterday.

According to Mr. Bestman, government is taking such a stance now because money changers operating outside the banking system are generating huge profit by charging exorbitant fees to convert Liberian dollar to U.S. currency.

He told a news conference on Monday that if government permits this illegal transaction to continue, it will ruin the nation's economy by undermining confidence in the parity of the Liberian dollar with the United States dollar.

He further said the state is not benefit-

ting from the profit being acquired by illegal money changers.

On the 25 percent foreign exchange earnings to be deposited into the National Bank of Liberia by exporters and concessionaires, Mr. Bestman disclosed that the modalities to implement the exercise were being finalized.

He said exporters and concessionaires as of May 1, ought to have deposited 100 percent of their earnings with the various commercial banks which in turn will make 25 percent of the amount available to the National Bank in accordance with a recent Legislative enactment.

Governor Bestman assured exporters and concessionaires that his bank will make available to them in Liberian dollar the equivalent of the foreign exchange sur-rounded.

He said as foreign

exchange begins to flow into the account of the National Bank, it will provide the local commercial banks the necessary off-shore funds to effect transfers in respect of payments abroad for trade-related transactions and for other essential purposes.

Governor Bestman took the opportunity to dispel rumours that government is minting additional five dollar coins to pay salary arrears due government workers.

He said although the coins helped to alleviate some of government's local debt burden, the state does not anticipate minting more coins.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1951

LIBERIA

TREASON TRIAL JUDGE RECEIVES NEW ASSIGNMENT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 May 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] Mr. Eugene Hilton, who presided over the controversial treason trial, has been inducted into office as resident judge of the 11th Judicial Circuit for Bomi County by Associate Justice Frederick Tulay, on behalf of Chief Justice James N. Nagbe.

During the ceremony at the weekend, Justice Tulay also commissioned Mr. J. Soko Brown as Debt Court judge for Bomi County.

Mr. Tulay admonished the two judicial officials to dispense

justice at all time under all circumstances.

He pointed out that it was imperative upon judges to practice justice to the letter.

He called on the citizens of Bomi County to work cooperatively within the framework of the constitution so that justice would prevail in their bid to bring speedy development to their country.

In separate remarks, Judges Hilton and Brown described their appointments as a "challenge", and promised "to do everything in order to justify the confidence reposed in them by government."

/12828
CSO: 3400/1952

LIBERIA

RIOT POLICE DISPERSE EMPLOYEES AT LABOR MINISTRY

Monrovia SUNTIMES in English 13 May 86 p 1

[Article by Gabriel Williams]

[Text] Normal operations at one of government's largest entities, the Public Works Ministry, came to a halt yesterday when armed riot police entered the ministry's premises and ordered employees out of there.

The police action was prompted by the reported assembly of some employees before the ministry's complex, complaining about their salary arrears which have accumulated for the fifth month now.

SUNTIMES has learned that employees at Public Works, one of the nation's professional ministries responsible for the construction and maintenance of public facilities like roads and buildings, have not received their salaries since January.

It was in the wake of their predicament that some of the employees reportedly left their offices and assembled before the complex to discuss among themselves, when the riot squad later came and ordered them to disperse.

Some of the employees told the SUNTIMES that when the police entered the compound, they ordered everyone to leave the area within 10 minutes.

There was, however, no violence or arrest during the process.

At the time our reporters visited the scene, all of the main gates leading into the yard were closed, while armed police stood by to ensure that order was maintained.

Few of the officials of the ministry who stood around at the time, and the commander of the squad refused to comment.

Public Works Minister Yudu Gray is reported to be out of the country.

Quite recently, operations at a number of government entities have been disrupted by employees in demand for their salary arrears.

Public school teachers just ended nearly five months of strike action in demand for their salary arrears and other benefits.

Medical doctors at the John F. Kennedy Medical Center and hundreds of health workers throughout the country are on a go-slow strike action, also for salary arrears and improved working conditions.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1949

LIBERIA

FEW MONROVIA TEACHERS, STUDENTS SHOW UP FOR CLASSES

Monrovia SUNTIMES in English 8 May 86 p 8

[Article by Ambrose Gibormie]

[Text] Few teachers within the Monrovia Consolidated School System (MCSS), reported to work yesterday in response to please from authorities.

At some of the schools visited including the Tubman High, only a handful of teachers and students were seen.

There have been no reports from other counties.

In Monrovia, however, the campus of the Bassa Teen Age Junior High School was a ghost town as there were no teachers nor students.

The MCSS teachers on Monday, decided to continue their stay home action if government did not honour their demands.

The teachers Friday agreed to return to classes following the apology from the President of the National Teachers Union of Liberia, Saa Philip Joe, Tuesday.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1951

LIBERIA

BAN ON UNIVERSITY STUDENT GROUP LIFTED

Monrovia SUNTIMES in English 12 May 86 p 3

[Article by Gabriel Williams]

[Text]

Following more than five months of inactivity since last November 12 abortive invasion, the ban imposed on the Provisional Student

Leadership Committee of the University of Liberia has been lifted.

The President of Liberia and Visitor to the University, Dr. Samuel K. Doe, has endorsed the decision to restore the rights of the student leadership committee to function, UL President Dr. Joseph G. Morris has said.

Dr. Morris was speaking at the 1985 UL

commencement convocation on Wednesday at the Unity Conference Center in Monrovia during which 383 students received degrees in various disciplines.

Dr. Morris hoped academic 1986 would witness the organization of a responsible student government which would be solely committed to seeking the welfare of students on the university campus and serving as a link between the administration and the students.

He said the UL administration was convinced that a well-organized and responsible student govern-

ment can be an asset to the effective administration of the university.

The UL President said he had no doubt that the student leadership would operate strictly within the framework of the rules and regulations of the University and the laws of the country.

Dr. Morris lauded the students for the responsible attitude they exhibited during academic 1985. "While it is true that we did not always agree on issues, never did we allow our differences to engender hostility or enmity", he added.

The UL President, however, did not say whether the ban on student politics which allows for students to form political parties on campus and elect their own leaders was lifted.

Following the abortive invasion of the country last November, the officially appointed Provisional Student Leadership Committee was among several organizations in the country banned by the former military regime. These included the Press Union of Liberia, National Union of Liberian Teachers and the Liberian Business Caucus.

The Business
Caucus is still
banned.

Student poli-
tics on campus-
es, including
UL was banned
after the 1980
military coup
d'etat which
brought the de-
funct People's
Redemption Coun-
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Since the re-
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Some students
have since an-
nounced the
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CSO: 3400/1950

LIBERIA

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TO PAY ADDITIONAL FEES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 May 86 p 5

[Text]

University of Liberia students whose tuition and fees were not increased last year will be required to make full payment during registration for academic 1986, University of Liberia President Joseph G. Morris announced here Wednesday.

He said students who are sponsored by Government agencies and individuals must obtain their tuition from their sponsors, or they will be required to pay at registration and be re-imbursed whenever the university receives payment from such sponsors.

Dr. Morris' announcement was contained in his academic 1985 report delivered Wednesday to President Samuel K. Doe, visitor of the university and members of the board of trustees at

the institution's 19-85 commencement convocation at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia.

He said there was been "a sharp" deterioration in the financial position of the university since the incident of August 22, 1984.

He said the situation was further "aggravated" by the abortive invasion of November 12 last year reached "disastrous proportion" in academic 1985 with "serious consequences for the university."

Dr. Morris reported that the university was now at a "critical crossboard," and stressed that unless "concrete steps are taken to restore financial support to the university," the quality of programs would be "compromised and the fabric of the institution jeopardized."

Dr. Morris said the university had made "concerted efforts" to buttress government's contribution

toward the operational costs of the institution.

He recalled in his report that tuition had been increased by 100 per cent for students in the Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law and the A.M. Dogliotti College of Medicine.

Tuition for foreign students in the five under-graduate colleges was also doubled with no increase in tuition for Liberian students in those colleges, the university President said.

On enrollment at the university, Dr. Morris said enrollment has been "slightly fluctuating over the past years."

He said enrollment in 1981 was 3,111, while it was 3,359 in 1982, but dropped to 2,933 in 1984. In 19-85, enrollment which stood at 2,998 at the beginning of the year declined by 8.2 per cent of a net loss of 246.

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CSO: 3400/1950

LIBERIA

CLASHES REPORTED IN BONG MINES OVER LAND OWNERSHIP

Monrovia SUNTIMES in English 12 May 86 p 8

[Article by Abdullah Dukuly]

[Text]

The dispute as to which of two Head of State's signature is valid over a land ownership has led to violent clashes in Bong Mines, resulting in the death of a 70-year old man.

The dispute over the parcel of land is between two parties--Varney Fahnbulleh who holds a 1962 deed signed by late President William V.S. Tubman and Blama Sando whose 1983 document carries the signature of then Head of State and now President, Dr. Samuel Kanyon Doe.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1952

According to eye-witness accounts, Mr. Sando is alleged to be claiming the parcel of land measuring eight acres on which Mr. Fahnbulleh is presently occupying. The land is located at Varney's Town, Bong Mines.

And last week Wednesday, police raid carried out in the village at Bong Mines resulted in the sudden death of 70-year old Varney Kamara and the evacuation of several inhabitants.

Mr. Varney Kamara died the same day, moments after the police reportedly pronounced on him. He was said to be sitting on his

praying mat, saying his prayers when he was attacked.

The episode occurred during a police operation in which several homes were ransacked and many inhabitants were rendered homeless.

One of the worst victims was Mr. Mamadee Kamara, the son of the late oldman Varney Kamara.

Mamadee is a sub-contractor for the Bong Mining Company, and was said to be in the process of paying some workers when the dreadful incident flared up. He reportedly lost nearly \$70,000 in the process.

Meanwhile, the land has been turned over to Mr. Sando by the police who reportedly acted "without resort to court order".

Meantime, the security personnel at Bong Mines have remained non-committal to the issue.

7 July 1986

MOZAMBIQUE

PRESIDENT MACHEL VISITS WORKERS AT BEIRA PORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 May 86 p 1

[Article by Atanasio Dimas]

[Text] President Samora Machel has promised to acquire 15,000 uniforms for the port of Beira's approximately 5,000 workers. The promise was made by the chief of state on Friday afternoon as he was visiting that port, which is of strategic value to the development not only of Mozambique but also of the entire hinterland and beyond.

President Samora Machel was in Beira to preside over the ceremony for transferring power from the previous leader of Sofala Province to the recently appointed governor, Francisco Masquil. The ceremony, which was held publicly, took place on Saturday as part of a rally that brought over 60,000 people to Central CFM [Mozambique Railroad] Square.

But the day before--on Friday afternoon--the leader of the Mozambican Revolution had been in the port of Beira for a visit which was necessarily brief because the chief of state had to visit the Telecommunications Ground Station after that.

On his visit to the port, President Samora was accompanied by Marcelino dos Santos and officials of the transportation and communications sector in Sofala as well as by officials in charge of the port itself and of the construction underway there as part of the projects for the Beira Corridor.

The chief of state expressed satisfaction with what he saw in the port of Beira. In particular, he emphasized the tremendous difference in cleanliness in comparison with he had observed on his previous visit to that place.

President Samora said that on his previous visit to the port, it had looked like a trash dump and a den of thieves where one did not sense the presence of effective management. Today, however, the port of Beira appears cleaner even though it is old.

The chief of state was nevertheless somewhat severe in his criticism of one worker who was in charge of a materials warehouse at the Mozambican Fishing

Enterprise's cold storage plant. That worker, who said he had been trained at the Industrial Institute, was running a dirty and untidy section, thus betraying his poor occupational qualification. Since the warehouse in question is relatively small, there is no justification for its disorganized condition.

As he toured the port, the president was greeted by workers on the job, and he stopped a few times to talk to them.

One thing he discovered during those talks was that a great many of the workers there this time were new and had not been among those he had talked with during his previous visit to the port. The president therefore promised to return to the port of Beira as soon as possible to talk to those workers.

President Samora also noted that almost all the workers were doing their jobs without appropriate uniforms. Each one shows up in whatever clothes he owns, and the result is a variety of clothing ranging from casual wear to dress suits, but none of it appropriate for a worker in a railroad port.

After consulting briefly with the Dutch technicians who work in the port to find out about prices, President Samora promised the port workers that he would buy them 15,000 uniforms suitable for their work. Those uniforms may be acquired in Holland. "It is necessary to modernize our workers," said the chief of state, who emphasized that development of the port itself must be accompanied by the necessary development of its workers.

One of the places that the chief of state said he had been particularly pleased to visit again was the coal terminal, where the FPLM had at one time participated in the construction work now underway. The president said that the sabotage of the gasoline dumps a few years before had been made easier by that terminal's state of neglect.

The chief of state said, however, that the work was not yet done and that more eucalyptus trees in addition to those already there, which he had ordered planted during his previous visit, must be planted in the coal terminal.

"Continue to do this. Congratulations. The port is old but clean," said President Samora before leaving the port.

11798

CSO: 3442/223

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIDGE OVER NKOMATI RIVER TO BE BUILT WITH UNDP ASSISTANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 May 86 p 8

[Text] A loan agreement covering construction of the bridge over the Nkomati River and restoration of the Moamba-Sabie highway was signed in Maputo yesterday by our country and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The documents were initialed by Julio Zamith Carrilho, minister of construction and water, and Arturo Hein-Caceres, the UN system's representative in Mozambique. Italian Ambassador Giorgio Testori was also present.

The loan value totals \$2.9 million, and an Italian road and bridge building firm will be in charge of construction. Construction value is estimated at \$2.7 million, plus another 80,000 contos in national currency. The portion in foreign exchange is being financed through a gift by the Italian Government that is being channeled through the United Nations Disaster Relief Office, whose headquarters are in Geneva.

The bridge to be built will be located near the old highway bridge that was destroyed by tropical depression "Domoina" in 1983. It will be 275 meters long and 8.5 meters wide. Its floor will be 2 meters above the maximum flood level caused by "Domoina."

As far as the Moamba-Sabie highway is concerned, the connection between the Moamba road and the bridge--a distance of about 6 kilometers--will be asphalted, and the existing stretch of road beyond the bridge--which was also damaged by the flooding and is also 6 kilometers long--will be resealed.

This new agreement brings the Italian Government's contribution to development projects in our country over the past few years to about \$5.8 million. Among the other projects financed by Italy are the repairs to the railroad bridge over the Umbeluzi River in Boane and the high-voltage line between Ressano-Garcia and Maputo.

In the field of bridge construction and road rebuilding, this new financing represents the largest amount devoted to the area south of the Save River since national independence was won.

Speaking at the ceremony for signing the agreement, Minister Julio Carrilho expressed thanks for the gesture by the Italian Government and the specialized agencies of the United Nations which had made construction possible. He added that this project complements the cooperation between Mozambique and Italy on projects that Italy is financing in that zone.

For his part, Arturo Hein-Caceres thanked the Italian Government for its support of specific projects for our country's development.

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CSO: 3442/223

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMENTARY URGES HELP FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

MB291218 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 29 May 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] This week's special session of the UN General Assembly on Africa's economic crisis has been described by delegates as a chance to the world that will not be so easily offered again. No one expects the session to solve Africa's economic problems overnight but it does represent a historic opportunity for agreement by Africa and the developed countries on a framework for action on all sides.

Predictably, the session is being presented in some quarters as an attempt by beggars to squeeze money out of rich nations whose wealth has nothing to do with the poverty of Africa. It is conveniently forgotten that some of the richest nations owe their present prosperity in no small part to the colonial and neocolonial exploitation of African and other underdeveloped countries. This is not to deny that African countries themselves have made mistakes. Nor to deny that primary responsibility for the continent's future rests with Africa. Indeed, the OAU's economic recovery program stresses the need for economic reforms and commits African countries to providing 70 percent of the \$128 billion required to implement the program, but while Africa's economic recovery is largely dependent on its own resources, it also hinges on the international economic environment. Even the most deep-seated African reforms will fail unless more equitable international economic arrangements can be negotiated.

In this regard, the OAU document refers to low prices for Africa's export commodities, deterioration of terms of trade, decline in real terms of official development assistance, unstable exchange rates, high interest rates and the protectionist policies of some rich nations. All of this interact to undermine the economic development efforts on African governments.

The special UN Session can and should lead to agreements on a broad action-oriented strategy to remove the obstacles to African economic development, and the first obstacle to be removed is the attitude that the relationship between Africa and the developed nations is that of a beggar and a charitable donor. There are in fact mutual advantages to be gained from African development. As one delegate at the UN discussions pointed out: an economically strengthened Africa is in everybody's interest.

/12913

CSO: 3400/1958

MOZAMBIQUE

48 OFFICERS GRADUATE FROM BRITISH ARMY TRAINING PROGRAM

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 6 May 86 p 8

[Text] Inyanga, Zimbabwe, Monday--Forty-eight officers in the Mozambican army graduated here on Saturday from a 12-week British Army training programme aimed at improving Mozambique's ability to battle South African-backed rebels.

The first officer honoured in the programme, Lieutenant Emilio Deus, stepped forward Saturday to receive his award as the course's top student from British Brigadier Robert Hodges, who told him he was a fine officer "by any standards."

"I know you are going back now to serve your country in battle," said Brig Hodges, adding, "I wish you luck and I hope we will meet again and have a drink together."

Following the ceremony the Mozambican soldiers returned home to fight the anti-communist guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) in a debilitating eight-year civil war that has shattered Mozambique's economy and left its army demoralized and often ineffective.

The training courses, run by the British Military Assistance Training Team, were coupled with a shipment of British radios in what diplomats here said represented a significant symbolic effort to back the Government of President Samora Machel.--AFP

/9317

CSO: 3400/1916

MOZAMBIQUE

NAMPULA ADMINISTRATOR STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF TAX COLLECTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 May 86 p 8

[Text] (AIM)--The administrator of the Nampula District, Narciso Joao Iounlela, said recently in Rapale, the administrative center of that district, that "the basic task of an administrator, whether the administrator of a locality or a district, is to be strict about compliance with government programs in his area of responsibility."

Narciso Iounlele, who was speaking at the close of the 12th session of the Nampula District Assembly in Rapale, said that in all of the district's localities, "taxes must be collected because it is with tax money that the government will restore roads and build infrastructure in the public interest."

He criticized the fact that many local administrators do not demand collection.

The local administrator is a crucial element in the success of political, economic, and social work at the grassroots level. If the administrator "does his job correctly, there will be regular tax collection from the inhabitants," he said.

"The local administrators must go into all sectors of activity. They must not send middlemen--they must go in person to verify that the government's instructions are being carried out," emphasized the administrator of Nampula, who added that "this district has an abundance of 'mapira,' rice, peanuts, and corn, and it has an industrious population, but it lacks correct guidance on the part of its leaders."

The district directors were also mentioned in Narciso Joao Iounlela's speech. He said that they "must be active in fulfilling their obligations."

The administrator said: "The district director of home trade must always visit the warehouses to look at the invoices covering products received and check on the distribution of those products to keep them from getting into the black market."

But, Narciso Iounlele warned, "we do not want detractors--those who spend their lives slandering others to get a promotion. They are bad because instead of working, they spend their lives slandering their colleagues in reports to our leaders."

He then urged all the deputies in the assembly to carry out the resolutions adopted by that organ of state power.

It was decided at the 12th session of the Nampula District Assembly that 25,000 new cashew trees would be planted in preparation for the upcoming cashew season (1986-1987).

It was also decided that by the start of the said season, 428,571 cashew trees would be trimmed "to ensure a good level of cashew marketing."

Concerning cereals, the deputies to the District Assembly promised to do everything possible to market 10,937 tons of "mapira," rice, sunflower, peanuts, sesame, manioc, corn, and vegetables.

The goals are distributed evenly among the nine localities making up the Nampula District. On this subject, Administrator Narciso Iounlele emphasized that "to ensure achievement of these goals, it is not enough for us to be peasants and workers: we must be soldiers, even without politicomilitary training, because at this moment the enemy is establishing his own goals for making the achievement of our goals impossible."

In addition to studying the communique dated 5 March from the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, the deputies to the District Assembly approved a resolution banning "the unrestrained roaming of domestic animals such as kid goats, cattle, and pigs through the administrative centers of the district and the localities, which endangers the lives of motorists and damages the inhabitants' crops."

The resolution says that the owners of those animals will be subject to fines and required to pay for damage done to the inhabitants' crops. Fines will range from 3,000 to 6,000 meticals, while the amount of damages to be paid will be determined by the damage done. However, "payment of damages does not exempt the animal's owner from paying the fine imposed."

The assembly made the police responsible for enforcing compliance with the measure, which will be preceded by a people's enlightenment campaign to be carried out by the deputies in their localities.

During the same session, the deputies elected the district election committee and established the district-wide Election Organization Office to be in charge of coordinating the preparatory work for the second general elections, which will be held during the second half of this year.

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CSO: 3442/223

MOZAMBIQUE

NOVA MAMBONE SALTWORKS SHIPS STORED SALT, AWAITS MORE FUEL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 May 86 p 8

[Text] The Nova Mambone saltworks, which in January of last year was holding 5,000 tons of salt in storage because of transportation difficulties, recently completed shipment of that product. Seventy percent of the salt was shipped to Sofala, and the rest went to the districts in Inhambane.

The Nova Mambone saltworks in Govura is currently at a standstill because of the lack of lubricating oil and fuel, which is also the reason why it has not operated since the start of this year. The standstill in salt production will affect the inhabitants of Sofala and Inhambane, who are the traditional customers of that saltworks.

In an interview with our correspondent, the manager of the saltworks, Avelino Chongo, said it would still be possible to achieve this year's planned goal of 3,200 tons if a regular supply of fuel and lubricating oil were assured.

The official said that the enterprise is currently faced with high salt production costs because it receives fuel from Beira in small maritime shipments. Transportation is what makes the costs high, and the fuel that is obtained by the saltworks does not satisfy its requirements, which are estimated at 120 liters daily. "When we do manage to get fuel, it normally arrives in four or five drums, and that is only enough for 1 or 2 days of operation, since the same fuel must also supply the vehicles we have," Avelino Chongo emphasized.

The crying shortage of fuel and oil dates back to 1982, when the saltworks stopped receiving fuel directly from PETROMOC [Mozambican National Petroleum Enterprise] in Maputo because of activity by the armed bandits in Inhambane Province. From then until now, the salt enterprise has been receiving fuel through Beira.

According to the manager of the Nova Mambone saltworks, his enterprise's fuel requirements in its startup phase were estimated at 11,000 liters per quarter, an amount that must be lower now because one of the two motor pumps has been out of commission for a rather long time due to the lack of spare parts. The pumping station is now operating with only one pump.

Avelino Chongo expressed concern over future production at the saltworks, the reason being that the necessary spare parts for salvaging the damaged motor pump--and the one still operating if it breaks down--cannot be obtained anywhere in the country. They are available only in the DPRK, which is where the pumps were manufactured.

The Nova Mambone saltworks is the first part of a project that calls for covering an area of 250 hectares with salt beds. The salt beds currently cover only 50 hectares, and they were constructed with the help of technicians from the DPRK.

The production unit employs 127 permanent workers. They are currently engaged in cleaning up the dikes and beds and cutting posts for construction of their residential area.

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CSO: 3442/223

MOZAMBIQUE

AGRICULTURAL TECHNICIANS TRAINED IN BEIRA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 May 86 p 1

[Text] The first 24 agricultural extension technicians for Beira's greenbelts have just completed their training in that city. The course, which lasted about 1.5 months, constitutes the first step toward implementation of a rural extension plan underway in the provincial capital of Sofala.

The purpose of the course was to train the agricultural technicians connected with the MONAP-1 Project who are active in the city's greenbelts.

A source linked to the project says that their training was aimed especially at preparing them to be more effective and committed in their work of increasing food production and improving the population's living conditions.

The basics of work planning and organization, the use of audiovisual methods for communication, and agricultural retraining were included in the course.

With their course completed, the technicians will be motivated in their work through planned activities and a methodology permitting greater efficiency and making it possible to serve more peasants, primarily in the family and cooperative sectors but also private farmers. The hope is that these measures will make it possible to increase the production of staple foods.

A source connected with the sector emphasized, however, that to achieve that objective, it is essential that there be coordinated and joint action with the neighborhood motivation groups, the Organization of Mozambique Women, and other organizations, whose support is considered basic.

The 24 technicians, 2 of whom belong to the Provincial Directorate of Education and Culture, will be monitored and advised in their work in the field by a team of three rural extension experts under the direction of the head of the Rural Extension Sector of the MONAP-1 Project and the head of the Technical Department of the city of Beira's Greenbelt Office.

11798
CSO: 3442/223

BRIEFS

EVO FERNANDES ON RESISTANCE--The secretary-general of the Mozambique National Resistance, Evo Fernandes, told THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in Paris on May 16 that the latest offensive by Zimbabwean forces against Renamo's headquarters in the Gorongosa mountains had been a failure. "The fighting is over and we are still at Gorongosa," he stated. Asked about the possibility of resuming negotiations with the Maputo government, Mr Fernandes said Renamo could negotiate with the military, which he said had gained the upper hand in Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party in March. Under armed forces pressure Samora Machel had already ceded some of his power, he claimed. With regard to Renamo infiltration into the Mozambican administration, which was mentioned by President Machel himself (see ION No 232), Mr Fernandes said that today "numerous Mozambican officials who see no alternative to power-sharing, are already preparing for the future in order to hold on to their privileges." The redistribution of posts in the last reshuffle had been Mr Machel's response to this problem, he said. Questioned on his relations with Renamo president Afonso Dhlakama, which according to some sources are not very good, Mr Fernandes said that if that were the case Mr Dhlakama could have dismissed him a long time ago since he had not been elected to the post of secretary-general by Renamo's national council but appointed by the president himself. He added that the South African government, which was behind these rumours, had been seeking for some months to create dissension between Renamo's political and military wings. "With the Nkomati agreement South Africa has obtained what it wanted from Samora Machel and thus has no further interest in replacing him," he said. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 May 86 no page given] /9317

OPPOSITION MOVEMENTS MEET--A number of Mozambican opposition figures stayed away from the conference organised in Cologne, West Germany on April 26 and 27 which was intended to set up a "third force" to counter the powerful Mozambique National Resistance (see ION No 229). They included Maximo Dias of Monamo, Domingo Arouca of Fumo and Gideon Malhuva of Padelimo. One participant was Fresamo, but it was not represented by its leader, Zaca Caliate. Also there were former Renamo members like Artur Villanculo (who represented the organisation in the United States before being expelled from it). His proposal to form an umbrella organisation for the various opposition movements was not adopted in the face of strong resistance from

Fresamo. The conference does not seem to have attained its declared objective, therefore. Its virtual failure is partly due to the fact that it did not obtain the material aid it was hoping for from the West German counter-intelligence agency whose chiefs, notably Dr Luvik Pfals, were quietly encouraging it. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 May 86 p 5] /9317

CSO: 3400/1915

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

NEW OPPOSITION MOVEMENT FORMED--A "Somali Islamic Movement" announced its recent formation in a communique released in Nairobi on May 13. Its aim was said to be the overthrow of the present regime in Mogadishu, which it accused of corruption, dictatorship and moral and economic bankruptcy, and the installation of an Islamic state implementing Moslem law in a "moderate and not fanatical" way. According to our information the leaders of the SIM are former members of the Somali National Movement who are disillusioned with Ethiopia. They are said to have discreet support from Saudi Arabia, an important source of aid for Mogadishu, which for a long time has been criticising Somalia's policy on religion, notably with regard to women. At the present time the SIM has no following in Somalia, even though there is a certain Islamic revival there. President Mohamed Siad Barre was recently obliged to warn against political use of Islam in a speech in one of Mogadishu's principal mosques. Meanwhile the SNM and the Somalia Salvation Democratic Front, the two armed opposition movements, said in a joint statement on May 15 that President Siad Barre was seeking only to weaken their struggle through negotiating with Ethiopia. (see ION No 232) [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 May 86 p 6] /9317

CSO: 3400/1915

7 July 1986

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

INCOME IN ZANZIBAR FALLS--The income per inhabitant of Zanzibar fell by 50 percent between 1976 and 1983, according to a report by the autonomous Tanzanian island's planning commission. During the same period the cost of living went up by 24 percent. The gross domestic product rose considerably, from 978.8 million shillings (81.5 million dollars) in 1976 to 3.3 billion shillings (275 million dollars) in 1983. This last increase is essentially due to the substantial rise in the cost of consumer goods and not to better results from the island agriculture: the production of cloves continually fell during the period under review, the report said. It also noted poor utilisation of Zanzibar's industry. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 May 86 p 6] /9317

ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLAN--Dar es Salaam--The government has drafted a three year economic recovery program to raise living standards and expand the provision of essential social services. The program is to be implemented in the next fiscal year. According to a statement issued by the Ministry of Finance, planning and economic affairs, a delegation headed by Minister Cleopa Msuya is in Paris France, for a two day meeting with Tanzania's donors to consider ways of financing the program. The meeting opens tomorrow. According to the statement, the major purpose of the program is to complete the projects that are currently underway as well as facilitate the acquisition of industrial requirements to assure the availability of consumer goods. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 9 Jun 86 EA] /12913

CSO: 3400/1958

ZIMBABWE

DEFECTION OF SMITH PARTY MEMBER REVEALS TALKS

Duke Joins ZANU-PF

MB051324 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] A member of Ian Smith's party has crossed the floor in the Zimbabwe parliament to join Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and ZANU. Sources within the rightwing Conservative Alliance have confirmed that Charles Duke, member of parliament for Highlands, has become the first senior member of the party to join ZANU-PF since independence 6 years ago.

His defection is said to have revealed that talks on white representation in a future 1-party state are already under way. Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith is said to have given his blessing to the discussions and, according to sources, might lead to agreement for his withdrawal from the Zimbabwean political scene in return for limited white representation under a 1-party state.

Further on Defection

MB051915 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1903 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 5, SAPA--Secret contacts between Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance [CAZ] and Zimbabwean Premier Mr Robert Mugabe's ZANU (PF) party on white representation under a one-party state have been blown into the open by the defection to ZANU (PF) today of one of Mr Smith's 15 white MPs.

Sources within the rightwing party, which as the white supremacist Rhodesian Front ruled for 17 years, confirmed that Mr Charles Duke, CAZ MP for Highlands, was one of a delegation due to meet Mr Mugabe shortly.

News of Mr Duke's defection, to become the first senior member of the CAZ to join the ruling party since independence, was broken by the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation at lunchtime.

Mr Smith is understood to have given his blessing to the tentative discussions which have been taking place and, according to sources, might lead to agreement for his withdrawal from the Zimbabwean political scene in return for limited white representation under a one-party state.

Many leaders of Mr Smith's party are known to be unhappy about the total lack of communication between themselves and the ruling party, believing whites must accept the advent of one-party rule as inevitable. Mr Mugabe has announced firm plans to rescind the 20 seats reserved for whites in the House of Assembly when 1980 Lancaster House constitutional guarantees lapse next year.

Zimbabwean-born Mr Duke, 52, received his ruling party membership card at a ceremony at the ZANU (PF) Headquarters today.

A former civil service geologist, he has been an MP since last year's general election in which he narrowly beat a candidate for the White Independent Grouping, which generally supports Mr Mugabe's government.

Mr Duke said he found the occasion "rather embarrassing" and said he would not like to go into the reasons for his defection.

The ZANU (PF) deputy secretary for administration, Mr Nelson Mawema, commented: "I am happy Comrade Duke has joined us. He becomes part of the family."

Mr Mawema stressed that Mr Duke was constitutionally entitled to retain his House of Assembly seat. To amend the constitution next year Mr Mugabe needs 70 votes. He holds 66 seats with the defection two months ago of a ZAPU backbencher and there are five white independents.

The independents, who broke with Mr Smith four years ago, have been urging the country's 40,000 remaining white voters to accept a compromise that will allow special representation for interests such as farming, mining, industry and commerce under a one-party constitution.

Mr Mawema said he believed other members of Mr Smith's party and of the 100,000 strong white community would now join ZANU (PF).

The CAZ organising secretary, Senator Terry Oatt, said he hoped Mr Duke "had the moral courage to fight a by-election."

Asked about Mr Duke's defection, Mr Smith said he had been aware for some time that there were "one or maybe two chaps who were a little bit worried." There were great pressures upon members of parliament and Mr Duke was known to be one of the more "susceptible."

Asked about the approaches between ZANU (PF) and the CAZ, Mr Smith would only comment: "If we have contacts, if we are talking, I do not think this should be done in public."

Talks on a merger between ZANU (PF) and Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU stalemated earlier this year.

Although the assent of whites to a new one-party constitution would not have the international impact Mr Nkomo's agreement would carry, it would greatly reduce criticism from the West.

According to CAZ sources, Mr Duke was to have been a member of a four-member delegation which had asked to see Mr Mugabe. The other members were the CAZ's chief constitutional and legal expert, Senator W.R. "Sam" Whaley, Senator Oatt, and Mr Shaw Dyson, a leading farmer and MP.

ZANU (PF) is understood to have reacted favourably to the CAZ approaches and Mr Mugabe was expected to meet the white politicians within the next few days. It is not known whether the meeting will now take place.

CAZ sources said that although there could never be an agreement on ideology with the "Marxist-Leninist" ruling party, the white electorate needed representatives to enjoy a working relationship with the government.

The continued presence in active politics of Mr Smith was seen to be an obstacle to "rapprochement," said the CAZ member. He said for the past two years there has been virtually no liaison between Mr Mugabe's government and the CAZ, which polled 60 per cent of the white votes at last year's general election.

Mr Mugabe reacted with rage to the CAZ victory, saying it was a "betrayal" by whites of the reconciliation policy he promulgated an independence in 1980. [sentence as received]

/6091

CSO: 3400/1924

ZIMBABWE

PARTY OFFICIAL URGES EMERGENCY CONGRESS ON LEADERSHIP CODE

MB051931 Dakar PANA in English 1430 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, 5 June (ZIANA/PANA)--Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU (PF) party should convene an emergency congress to decide on the implementation of the leadership code, the party's secretary for administration and member of the Politburo, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said in Harare yesterday.

In an interview with THE HERALD he said: We are meeting difficulties in implementing the leadership code because leaders have acquired property and do not seem prepared to part with it.

His personal opinion, which he said was probably not shared by many, is we should call an emergency congress and tell the people that we are unable to fulfil one of our important resolutions of the second National Congress of ZANU (PF) (1984) mainly that of scientific socialism, because the leaders have acquired property.

Mr Nyagumbo, who is minister of state (political affairs and coordination of co-operatives), said such an emergency party congress would decide whether or not it would do away with us as we now appear to have adopted capitalism, become property owners and appear to be deceiving our people.

The people had to be given the chance to decide whether they should continue regarding us as leaders or disown us and elect a new Central Committee and Politburo which will be able to carry out the principles of scientific socialism, he said.

His view was an independent one, he emphasised, but he was convinced that the only solution was that such a congress be called at which we must surrender ourselves and confess that we are unable to fulfil the resolution on scientific socialism.

Mr Nyagumbo said that the resolution had been overwhelmingly voted for at the second national congress and leaders had been allowed to have at most 50 acres of land, but not to own businesses and farms.

He said the policy of socialism had been adopted as far back as 1963 when ZANU was formed and in 1977 it was decided at Chimoio in Mozambique that socialism would be scientific based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

At independence, I personally did not know that the party had adopted scientific socialism as its official ideology and so I bought a farm in Headlands, he said.

But when he was reminded by the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, at a Central Committee meeting of the decision taken at Chimoio when he had been in prison, I did not hesitate, I sold the farm, not to anyone else but to the government, to ensure that the farm would not be sold to any of my relatives, Mr Nyagumbo said.

But since then many leaders had acquired farms and other properties like hotels, while some had gone into business. It has become very difficult because of this to implement the leadership code, the minister said.

Mr Nyagumbo, a veteran freedom fighter who spent almost 20 years in prison during the liberation struggle, also disclosed that the party Central Committee would meet on 12 and 13 June and discuss the leadership code among other issues.

He said a meeting of the Politburo was likely to take place earlier to discuss matters pertaining to the leadership code.

The prime minister disclosed in a statement to mark the third anniversary of independence in 1983 that some leaders were acquiring property, thus violating the principles of socialism.

Addressing University of Zimbabwe students recently, Mr Mugabe said that although leaders at all levels of the party, government and society were people of the flesh, susceptible to the common human frailties of greed and selfishness, this does not weaken our resolve to cleanse our leadership of all those who refuse to live according to our chosen ideology of socialism, based on Marxist-Leninist teaching.

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CSO: 3400/1924

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES GENERAL SALARY INCREASE

MB050757 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The government has announced a general salary increase for all workers with effect from the first of next month. Those earning 500 dollars and below are entitled to a 10 percent increment. The government also announced increases ranging from 3 to 10 percent for those earning between 6,000 and 36,000 dollars per annum.

The salary increases were announced by the minister of labor, manpower planning and social welfare, Comrade Frederick Shava, at a news conference in Harare today. Comrade Shava explained that all categories of domestic workers, the general agricultural employees, workers in the agroindustries receiving 85 dollars per month shall be awarded a 10 dollar increment. Employees in the agroindustry currently receiving 110 dollars per month will be entitled to a 10 percent increase on what they are currently earning. Those minimum wage earners getting above 100 dollars per month will get a 10 percent increase on what they are currently getting except employees in the rural commercial sector whose wages will go up by 7 percent.

Comrade Shava said all other workers in receipt of wages above the minimum but below 6,000 dollars per annum will be granted a 10 percent increment. Workers earning more than 6,000 dollars but below 36,000 dollars per annum will get an increase ranging from 9 percent at a lower level and 3 percent [words indistinct] at the highest level.

Comrade Shava also said existing stipulated allowances for minimum wage earners will remain unchanged. He pointed out that increases are agreed upon after due discussions between the government, employers, and employee representatives, taking into account the (?capability) of the country's economy. Comrade Shava said exemptions of the [words indistinct] contain the legal 143 dollars, 75 cents per month will be extended until the next wage and salary review.

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CSO: 3400/1924

MINISTER COMMENTS ON POLICE ACTION DURING RSA RAID

MB090730 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2113 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 8, SAPA--The recent South African raid on alleged ANC targets in Harare revealed certain flaws in the Zimbabwe Republic Police [ZRP] and moves were under way to rectify them, the minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, said tonight, ZIANA News Agency reports.

In an interview on Zimbabwe-TV, Mr Nkala said the police could not have anticipated the raid nor reacted to it immediately because "we were dealing with sneakers."

"A sneaker can sneak anywhere," said Mr Nkala, adding that the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, had nearly been killed in a bomb blast while United States President Ronald Reagan had been shot amid the most sophisticated and technically advanced security systems in the world.

He said the South African saboteurs had used Zimbabwean collaborators in staging the attacks on the ANC office and the Ashdown Park house.

Mr Nkala said while the ZRP could not be entirely faulted, the raid had proved there were certain weaknesses in the police system.

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CSO: 3400/1924

ZIMBABWE

UNIVERSITY AWARDS LAW DOCTORATE TO MANDELA

MB080632 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Ceremonies are taking place at the University of Zimbabwe at which two honorary doctorate of law degrees are being conferred on Tanzania's first president Comrade Julius Nyerere and the imprisoned leader of the ANC of South Africa, Comrade Nelson Mandela. Comrade Nyerere is now fulltime chairman of Tanzania's ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party.

The vice chancellor of the University of Zimbabwe, Professor (Walter Kamba), described Comrade Nyerere as Africa's foremost statesman and humanitarian and the continent's foremost pan-Africanist. Comrade Nyerere, affectionately known as Walimu, meaning teacher, has already been awarded 12 honorary degrees by universities all over the world, and he received four international awards for his work in promoting peace, helping refugees, and a general advancement of the African people.

The degree for Comrade Nelson Mandela was received by his daughter, Comrade Zenani Dlamini. The vice chancellor of the University of Zimbabwe described Comrade Mandela as a man of intimate [word indistinct]. High legal capability and his uncompromising and unstinting pursuits of freedom for his people has had him jailed for the past 23 years. Receiving the degree on behalf of her father, Comrade Dlamini assured the gathering that the people of South Africa will be free and join hands with other brothers and sisters in the Frontline States.

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CSO: 3400/1924

7 July 1986

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT DECLARES RSA JOURNALIST 'UNDESIRABLE ALIEN'

MB111951 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1910 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 11, SAPA--A South African journalist, Peter Welman, 45, left Zimbabwe today after being declared an "undesirable alien" by Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

Durban-born Welman was news editor of the RAND DAILY MAIL and the SUNDAY EXPRESS--both now defunct--before he emigrated to Zimbabwe five years ago with his Zimbabwean-born wife, Peta Thorneycroft, who was also a well known Johannesburg journalist.

Welman worked until earlier this year as a sub-editor for the HERALD, which is controlled by the para-statal Mass Media Trust.

After taking up a post in Harare with the American news agency, the ASSOCIATED PRESS, Welman was told that his permit to live and work in Zimbabwe was not being renewed.

Lawyers were unable to convince officials that Welman had acquired the right of permanent residence. A series of appeals and approaches to ministers failed to gain a reprieve and he was given 48 hours to leave the country.

He and his wife left Harare by car with the intention of driving to Beit Bridge.

Welman, who was highly respected by black colleagues both in South Africa and the Frontline States, had never been involved in any controversy with the Zimbabwean authorities.

No reason was given for his deportation.

Welman said that before being ordered out, he had his fingerprints taken "like a common criminal."

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CSO: 3400/1924

ZIMBABWE

MILITIAS REPORTEDLY FAIL TO ACT 'SOLDIERLY'

MB020607 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1001 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 1, SAPA--The people's militia were the "worst culprits" among the nation's various defence bodies for failing to observe soldierly behaviour, the commander of 4 Brigade, Col Agrippa Mutambara, said yesterday.

ZIANA reports that Col Mutambara was reviewing a passing out parade of the fourth intake of 348 members at the Runde Shashi training camp about 120 kms south of Masvingo.

In Zimbabwe the people's militia is recruited from among able-bodied persons within the various provinces. Their training includes political orientation.

Col Mutambara told the new militia they had to act as "vehicles of development" in their respective areas and he warned that their role demanded high discipline.

"The people's militia have so far become the worst culprits among the various defence bodies in failing to observe the ethics of good, soldierly behaviour," he added.

He said Zimbabwe would continue to train paramilitary forces to boost its defences against both internal and external enemies.

The colonel said the recent attacks against Zimbabwe by South Africa, the on-going campaign against dissidents and spiralling criminal acts provided the logic and urgency for building a powerful militia.

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CSO: 3400/1924

ZIMBABWE

TWO ARMY LIEUTENANTS APPLY FOR RELEASE

MB061810 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1751 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 6, SAPA--Two Zimbabwe national army lieutenants who were detained in 1983 after being acquitted by the high court on treason charges have applied for an order to be released.

Lieutenants Nicholas Nkomo and Tshaka Moyo were charged in the high court in connection with arms of war unearthed on the properties of opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party allegedly cached for the purpose of overthrowing the government, ZIANA news agency reports.

Their lawyer, Mr Bryant Elliot, yesterday asked Mr Justice Fergus Blackie to order the release of his clients from detention.

He also asked the court to order that Mr Nkomo and Mr Moyo be present in court when Mr Justice Blackie delivers his judgment. The judgment was postponed indefinitely.

In their affidavit, which called upon the minister of home affairs and the director of Zimbabwe prisons to release them, the men said their detention had been reviewed by the detention review tribunal in September 1983, but were not told of the tribunal's recommendations.

They said their case was again reviewed in September 1984. The tribunal recommended their release but the recommendations were not effected.

They told the court that although the tribunal had twice recommended that they be released, they were still being kept in detention.

Mr Garikayi Mandizha, of the attorney-general's office, who appeared for the minister of home affairs and the director of Zimbabwe prisons, said that the men had appeared before a reviewing tribunal in September 1983 and September 1984 because there was a shortage of detention review tribunals.

He said although the men had been recommended to be released when they appeared before the tribunal in 1984, the recommendations had not been carried out because the president, acting in terms of a section under the regulations, had directed the minister of home affairs not to effect the recommendations.

In his affidavit, the minister said it was not his function to tell the applicants of the tribunal's results.

He said when the tribunal recommended to him their release in April last year, he did not comply with the recommendation because he believed that, having had regard to the necessity of preserving public safety and public order in the country, the men should not be released.

The minister's affidavit said that he did not believe the court was competent to declare the detention orders signed by him to be of no force or effect.

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CSO: 3400/1924

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

CAZ MP JOINS ZANU-PF--A member of parliament from Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, the CAZ, Mr Charles Duke, who represents the Highlands Constituency, has joined the ruling party ZANU-PF. Mr Duke and his wife Gill received their ZANU-PF membership cards at a big ceremony in Harare today. Welcoming the new member, ZANU-PF's deputy head of the Commissariat Department Comrade Nelson Mawema, said Mr Duke and his wife joined the party of their own accord. He assured other community members with similar intentions that there are not complications with regard to the retention of their parliamentary status. Mr Duke will continue holding his seat in parliament. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Jun 86 MB] /6091

INFORMATION MINISTER ON SANCTIONS DEBATE--The minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, has criticized the current debate about the possible economic effects economic sanctions on South Africa would have on the Frontline States. He said the debate is irrelevant because already countries like Zimbabwe are losing millions of dollars through the regime's destabilization activities. Comrade Shamuyarira was speaking in the capital today at the launching of a locally published book entitled "Destructive Engagement: Southern Africa at War." The book investigates and analyzes the Pretoria regime's destabilization tactics. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 5 Jun 86 MB] /6091

MINISTER ON WARNING TO SQUATTERS--Harare, June 5, SAPA--A Zimbabwe Government minister today warned illegal squatters they would be dealt with "mercilessly." Squatting was a scourge to Zimbabwe's natural resources and environment, said the minister of local government, rural and urban development, Mr Enos Chikowore. He told the Mashonaland East Development Council at its official launching in Marondera: "Wherever squatters move to settle, shanties spring up, health is threatened, trees are indiscriminately cut down and unacceptable methods of cultivation are used...." Seven years after independence there was no justification for "indiscriminate land-grabbing," he said. "The genuinely landless must be orderly settled and resettled using the established channels and with respect for the authorities legally set up to allocate land and resettle the landless," the minister said. The government could not condone haphazard settlements which endangered the country's natural resources and impeded development, he added. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2217 GMT 5 Jun 86 MB] /6091

CSO: 3400/1924

7 July 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

ELIMINATION OF PASSBOOKS, INFLUX CONTROL SEEN AS RECKLESS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 30 Apr 86 p 4

[Text] The announcements that influx control will be lifted and the passbook system for Blacks eliminated, with an eye to establishing uniform identification documents for everyone in South Africa is such a mindless and almost reckless action at this time, that one's worst suspicions about the weakness of the government are confirmed.

Promoting an uncontrolled influx of people into cities at a time of serious economic depression inevitably means an increased financial burden on the government to provide housing, health services, traffic control and so forth for a growing number of unemployed. And to the extent that such services are inadequate, shantytowns become unavoidable, unhygienic conditions increase and crime tends to flourish.

Even under normal conditions it is a simple economic fact that the influx of people into urban areas swiftly reaches a point where the labor surplus is not only detrimental to the newcomers, but also presents economic and social disadvantages for the older established urban population. Thus from a purely economic point of view there are sound considerations why influx cannot continue unregulated, even irrespective of racial differences. If a certain limit is exceeded, society suffers serious economic and social consequences. What is more, a displaced population that comes together from various regions has no social bonds and furnishes a fertile soil for breeding agitators and demagogues who then suffer still greater economic and social disintegration.

If Blacks remain in the present depression prevalent in rural districts and in the homelands, they will probably still be better off as far as food and housing are concerned than if they were to move to metropolitan districts. Recently President Kaunda of Zambia made an appeal to the people of that country not to flock to the cities, because this would be much less advantageous for them than remaining in the country.

The two groups that from the outset have favored the lifting of influx control are the great financial forces and the leftist revolutionary forces. The big monopolies want to see an accelerated process of urbanization in order to have the largest number of consumers within the smallest area. Even if such an urban population has to live on welfare handouts, for them it is still an increased number of consumers. In this way urbanization is a means to change certain cus-

toms and practices in order to equalize ethnic differences and introduce at least a semblance of uniformity that would bridge the gap between racial differences.

Although the objectives of the revolutionaries differ from those of the forces of finance, they, too, wish to promote urbanization in order to facilitate their organizational actions and accelerate their revolutionary program. Rural communities that live in isolation are both difficult and expensive to reach, and they are not readily accessible to the efforts of rabble-rousers because of the social bonds and the influence of local authorities.

Mr P.W. Botha is evidently under such pressure from the foreign money-lenders to whom he and his financial advisers have subjected South Africa, that he does not dare allow himself to think about the consequences of his actions. And even if he could think about them, he is so hedged in by the logic of his leftist tendencies that he has no other choice but to pursue the path he has chosen.

With his announcement of an undivided South Africa and a single citizenship, it was inevitable that he should accept the fact that all citizens of South Africa must have the freedom to move where they wish.

After the economic pinch and the unrecognizable consequences of accelerated urbanization, what is significant now is the fact that this most recent debacle of the Botha government has taken place under the gaze of our enemies in the very midst of the worst riot conditions in the history of South Africa.

This means that rioters and saboteurs will enjoy greater mobility to travel around the country and cause disturbances everywhere because of the passbook ruling. For this reason the larger concentration of jobless Blacks in metropolitan regions will expose the increasing black population to the intimidation and terrorist practices of the gangs under communist control and will make the work of the security forces all the harder.

That the Botha government can still maintain that it has any sort of grasp on reality, when it makes concessions to the satisfaction of rioters, goes contrary to all reasonableness.

The forces that have been busy demolishing law and order in South Africa for the past two years do not want to improve South Africa; they want to annihilate South Africa. To maintain that we must not go beyond discussion or that wrongs must be eliminated in due time, is not only unrealistic, but also criminal, ignorant and irresponsible. The more concessions the government has made and the more shackles it has put on the security forces, the more the rioting has increased.

The Botha government is a mass of incompetency that must be put out of power as soon as possible by the white people.

8117

CSO: 3401/150

SOUTH AFRICA

LOWER INTERESTS, TAXES RECOMMENDED TO STIMULATE ECONOMY

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 May 86 p 10

[Text] The most recent lowering of the bank rate and the resultant drops in bank lending rates and the bond rates of construction companies are aimed at breathing new life into the struggling South African economy.

They must definitely not be regarded as the only measures to be taken. Much more will be necessary to stimulate the economy and commerce and to make the wheels of industry run smoothly again.

One of the greatest single problems remains the lack of trust among business people. In some regions there is doubt now whether this year the economy will succeed in growing by the approximately three percent that was contemplated.

Speedy solutions are not possible. Given the nature of things, the political unrest in the country must first be brought under control. The feeling is indeed now beginning to take strong roots that the government can accomplish more by deliberate economic measures.

Basically little is wrong with the economy. The high rate of inflation indeed remains a bottleneck, but that need not stand in the way of more rapid growth either. In this fashion, the partial repayment of the nation's foreign debt has been solved to everyone's satisfaction.

The time is now ripe for greater growth, and a combination of lower interest rates and tax rates looks like the best solution. Interest rates are already dropping, and now it is the turn of lower taxation to steer us through the troubled waters.

The Margo Commission is looking into this, but in the meantime the treasury might give serious consideration to the thought that the 1980 loan levy of some 300 million rands has already been repaid, now rather than next year.

Furthermore, consideration may be given to still another lowering of gasoline prices, while the sales tax can also be lowered.

The most important thing is to get the economy going again as soon as possible. This can be best accomplished by putting more money in the consumer's pocket-

book so that he can begin to spend it. This will in turn encourage the business sector to give more jobs to people and to inaugurate new programs of expansion.

In order that the nation's on-going problems may enjoy the urgent government attention they require, early measures can be decisive in shaking off the chains of the recession at long last.

8117

CSO: 3401/150

SOUTH AFRICA

HEUNIS' NATIONAL COUNCIL BILL CRITICIZED

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 25 May 86 p 4

[Commentary by Khulu Sibiyi]

[Text]

THE NATIONAL Council Bill, the government's latest scheme to provide a political platform for the silent majority, seems sure to receive the same reception as the rest of the "reform Bills" - total rejection by most black people.

The Bill, announced by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis yesterday, falls far short of its intended purpose - democratic participation of all South Africans in one parliament.

Heunis is confident that it will work, though - and even warned leaders to stop laying down further conditions for participation in the council.

Become part of the council, said Heunis - and then we'll talk about conditions.

He said the council - which will include homeland leaders - will "fully enable all leaders committed to peaceful change to bring their viewpoints, condi-

tions and reservations to the council itself, where we can discuss them on the highest level and reach mutual acceptable agreement on them".

And if no-one wants to get involved, President PW Botha will just appoint people anyway, according to Heunis.

Botha - chairman of the council - has been given the power to appoint "representatives of black people who are permanent residents in the Republic, including the homelands".

If it sounds familiar, it's because it is. The same approach was used with the Black Local Authorities Act (BLAA, as they say), where people were warned that if they didn't go to the polls, people would be nominated to serve on the councils.

The result of this was total rejection throughout the country.

The composition of the councils demands that Botha appoint the Chief Minister of each homeland

- or a member of his Cabinet - to the council.

The Bill also provides for the participation of leaders of all communities - but it's debatable how many will become involved, particularly with the participation of the homeland leaders.

Extra parliamentary organisations will also find it difficult to serve on the same platform as homeland leaders.

And the only urban leaders likely to agree to co-optation to the council will be community councillors - who, up to now, have not quite rejected government-created institutions.

But they have about as much of a mandate as the homeland leaders.

Provision is also being made for the appointment of at least 10 "urban black leaders", members of the

SA Cabinet, the chairmen of the Ministers' Councils, and not more than 10 other people.

Heunis said the council's objectives are:

- To offer participation in the planning and preparation of a new constitution.

- To grant black SA citizens a say on an interim basis while such a new dispensation is negotiated.

- To further "sound relations" and the human dignity, rights and freedoms of all.

To promote these objectives, says Heunis, the council will:

- Consider all matters, including existing laws and proposed legislation.

- Make recommendations to the government.

- Take any action it deems necessary to achieve its objectives.

Heunis said: "There is no longer a question on the need for powersharing among all SA communities. The only issue left is the how."

He said the National Council should be viewed as the starting point for powersharing and the beginning of "a government of national unity".

/9274

CSO: 3400/1930()

SOUTH AFRICA

CORRESPONDENT PROBES REASON BEHIND CROSSROADS VIOLENCE

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 25 May 86 p 2

[Text]

THE OFFICIAL death toll in the clashes between the conservative fathers and comrades in Crossroads stood at 19 on Wednesday. But informed sources say the figure could be higher.

What really happened in Cape Town this week? *City Press'* Cape Town correspondent reports:

The trouble can be traced back to attempts by the Crossroads executive to drive progressive organisations like the Cape Youth Congress out of Crossroads and by moves to close down the Sacla Clinic - the only clinic cum hospital in the area.

Trouble between the groups first flared up last December, but a tenuous peace was negotiated. It lasted until Sunday - when the worst violence ever seen in the Western Cape flared up.

I was the first reporter to arrive in Nyanga Bush, where fierce fighting raged between the groups on Sunday and Monday.

The scene shocked me. I had entered a war zone. The atmosphere was charged with tension, anger, hatred and vengeance.

Grim-faced, unsmiling men, tired after guarding their possessions through the night, walked around armed with a wide assortment of weapons, including sharp axes, pangas, knobkerries and petrol bombs.

It was frightening to see several young boys among them.

Hundreds of women and children, shivering from the cold, sat on the pavement behind this group. Their faces were a picture of misery, helplessness and fear.

Opposite us, the comrades, young activists, were engaged in several running battles with the fathers - a group of vigilantes operating from Crossroads.

I accompanied a party of comrades on an expedition against the fathers.

Several gunshots warned us that it would be better to beat a hasty retreat.

Pressed on by duty, I wanted to return to the shack again. But a leader of the comrades warned me that I would be on my own. My courage deserted me and I decided that no story was worth dying for.

Huge clouds of smoke hung over the camp. The fathers had struck at dawn and torched hundreds of shacks, leaving thousands of people homeless.

About 100m away we saw a Casspir. Near it, I saw a group of fathers.

Within minutes, the shacks close to this group were burning.

Later in the morning I saw the badly-mutilated body of a man who had been hacked to death during a skirmish. He wore a white rag on one of his arms.

Squatters said the rag identified him as one of the fathers.

A youth running past the body swung a kick at it.

I left the camp at midday and returned the next day.

Vigilantes were manning roadblocks, and stopping all the cars. They also guarded the Sacla Clinic, following me around and listening in on conversations I had with doctors.

I was ordered not to take any pictures of the vigilantes, not to ask for an interview and to get out of the area.

The vigilantes told me not use Lansdowne Road

because the comrades were stoning cars. I chanced my luck and was not stoned. Instead I saw hundreds of people queueing at a Red Cross tent for blankets.

In Khayelitsha I visited an emergency tent town where several refugees had been housed. Hungry children and their parents were lining up for mugs of soup.

Squatters have always resisted attempts to move to Khayelitsha but the vigilante action has left them with little option and it appears a forgone conclusion that many of them will settle here - much to the delight of the Western Cape Development Board.

Violence continued on Tuesday night and the area appeared to be calm but tense when I returned on Wednesday.

Leaders of the Nyanga Bush and Portlands Cement Works squatters Melford Yamile and Christopher Toise have escaped unhurt after attacks on their camps.

/9274

CSO: 3400/1930

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BLACK-ON-BLACK KILLINGS RISE--Comprehensive figures published in the book claim that 725 Blacks were killed in politically-based action between August last year and May this year. Of them, 358 were killed in security force action, but 417 were Blacks killed by Black radicals. Significantly, the figures show a growing gulf between the numbers killed in security force action and in Black radical action in the past few months. For instance in March, 87 Blacks were killed by Blacks, compared with 57 by security forces in May, 58 Blacks were killed by Blacks compared with 11 by security force action. Between May 1 and 18, 35 were killed by Blacks and 12 in security force actions. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jun 86 p 12] /9274

CSO: 3400/1930

SOUTH AFRICA

REACTIONS TO INTERNAL SECURITY AMENDMENT BILL

PFP MP Criticizes Bill

MB021438 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1410 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Jun 2, SAPA--A bill giving police wider powers to combat unrest showed the government had decided to address conflict with oppression and violence rather than negotiation, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Green Point) said today.

Opposing the second reading of the Public Safety Amendment Bill, he said it had the potential to aggravate the situation in the townships to the point of no return.

Mr Van der Merwe moved as an amendment that the bill be read "this day six months."

He said that, while the bill did not greatly extend the provisions of existing security legislation, its "greatest disaster" was in its symbolism.

It suggested a "cynical" order of priorities by the government--"that they are not as much concerned by death and destruction as by political inconvenience and an unfavorable business climate."

The bill sought to give the police the same powers they had during the state of emergency without the "political inconvenience" of declaring one.

"The bill suggests a very forlorn belief by the government that the international community will be bluffed by this semantic trick and that business confidence will respond more favorably.

"No one is going to be bluffed," Mr Van der Merwe said.

The bill reflected the "paranoia" of the government in its belief that every manifestation of unrest was communist-inspired.

This prevented the government from addressing the real problems of the country and gaining a true perspective of the nature of the conflict and how it ended in violence.

"The bill symbolizes disaster for the country in the decision of the government to address the most fundamental conflict with oppression and violence rather than negotiation.

"The government still believes it can extricate South Africa from conflict by sheer means of violence."

Mr Van der Merwe said the past 18 months had seen the most extensive application of force possible against civilians.

"I don't believe more extreme force could have been used without wiping out the community."

The state of emergency had failed to stop increased political killings and destruction.

"This is used by the government not to reconsider the oppressive measures and consider other, more strategic measures, but merely to repeat the mistakes of the past and the way that they proved completely useless."

The state of emergency had not proved effective against the "real culprits" of violence and political insurrection.

Instead, it had increased the "desperate degree of polarization" in society.

Tens of thousands of township people who had not supported any political organizations in the past were now behind radical groups because they felt they were being treated as the enemy by the security forces.

"The bill has the potential to aggravate this situation to the point of no return."

Mr Van der Merwe said the country could not continue with the "notion that when the political conflict gets out of hand, the only solution is to give more power to the security forces."

The bill would lead to the suspension of the important functions of the courts and "sideline" parliaments role in making laws.

"This suggests a massive lack of confidence in these institutions. It suggests they are no good."

The bill gave the police the right to decide what was right and wrong.

"Once this is done, how can we morally claim that parliament is a relevant institution?"

Mr Van der Merwe said the former prime minister of Rhodesia, Mr Ian Smith, had put on the statute book "every conceivable power to deal with his political enemies".

7 July 1986

However, when the new Government of Zimbabwe came to power, it had not had to draft a single new security law. "They can do what they like (using Mr Smith's Laws)." Mr Van der Merwe said.

He also referred to Mr Le Orange's statement in his second reading speech that there were no "no-go areas" in South Africa.

Mr Van der Merwe said this might be correct when the security forces moved into a township "with all their might" before a tour by the minister or the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

However, when the security forces withdrew, many of these areas became "no-go" zones.

"It is stupid in the extreme to underestimate the degree to which matters have gotten out of control in this country," Mr Van der Merwe said.

"It is also stupid in the extreme for reasons of political vanity to suggest that the situation can be put right by laws like this and the violence of the state."

PFP's Gastrow on Revolutionaries, Activists

MB021803 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1737 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Jun 2, SAPA--The government's equating of committed revolutionaries with democratic anti-apartheid activists was leading South Africa closer to an authoritarian post-apartheid society, Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Durban Central) said today.

Opposing the second reading of the Public Safety Amendment Bill, he said the more the government relied on a coercive response to violence, the more black political activists would move "faster and faster into the Marxist Camp."

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, had either not recognized, or did not seem to care about, the dividing line between the two types of violence in South Africa--that conducted by committed revolutionaries through planned action and, secondly, the uncoordinated response by mobs to the socio-economic problems of the country.

"The law should be applied as effectively as possible through the courts to deal with planned, revolutionary violence.

"But we can't just use coercion and put the others in the same basket as the revolutionaries--this plays directly into the hands of the revolutionaries by diluting the difference between them and genuine anti-apartheid campaigners."

Mr Gastrow said no one doubted that the Communist Party was involved in unrest and that Marxist-Leninists were gaining influence in South Africa.

But it was dangerous to confuse genuine anti-apartheid campaigners with the players in "a chess game being directed by Moscow", as a previous NP [National Party] speaker had done.

The two types of violence in South Africa had to be met by a political response. The PFP would support any attempt to negotiate with the genuine leaders of the people.

However, the bill was proof that the government had run out of political options.

The real debate outside of parliament was not about the opening of beaches to all races or the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act, but about whether post-apartheid society would be a democracy or a Marxist-orientated, authoritarian state.

Those who supported a multi-party democratic state were losing ground, while the government continued to "throw those who believe in genuine democracy into the same basket as the marxists".

"This gets us closer to a post-apartheid society in which there will be no democracy," Mr Gastrow said.

PFP's Dalling Predicts Rule by Police

MB021819 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1747 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Jun 2, SAPA--South Africa was being "forcibly jettisoned into a new era of permanent martial law, more detentions without trial, and rule by police and the military", Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Progressive Federal Party) Sandton) said today.

Speaking in second reading debate on the public safety amendment bill, which provides for the declaration of "unrest areas" for three months or more, he said "this is truly a sad day for South Africa."

"The Nationalist government, in power for 38 years, has finally announced it can no longer govern the republic in a normal, democratic and peaceful manner."

It was obvious to all the government could no longer run the country without resorting to the use of extraordinary powers placed on already overburdened statute books--powers held by no other Western government.

"It finds itself so alienated, so estranged from the bulk of South Africans; so insecure and isolated from the majority of South African citizens; that only by enacting horrendously authoritarian legislation can it continue," Mr Dalling said.

Whether they were amended or not, approval of the bill, as well as the proposed internal Security Amendment Bill, would forcibly jettison the country into a new era of permanent martial law.

The recent state of emergency had shown what the regulations that would accompany the declaration of an unrest area would be.

"Our white citizenry will be kept ignorant of the violent activities of the police and will be led to believe that unrest is but a passing phase," he said.

"The regulations will grant special powers of search, arrest or detention and interrogation to the police...there will be more deaths in custody...and of course they will ensure indemnity to the police in respect of whatever actions they take."

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, interjected this was untrue.

Mr Dalling replied he was saying what he believed the regulations would consist of and that the government's track record was "appalling".

"This adds up to an official, government-approved, licence to beat up and kill, a licence to organize vigilante groups; a licence to terrorize entire communities--as in Crossroads, as in Alexandra...it is a form of state of emergency without having to declare on," he said.

The amendments to the bill which Mr Le Grange announced in his second reading speech, did not change the PFP's attitude to the measures.

The assurances given by the minister on the detainees rights were not binding on his successor and should have been included in the legislation.

The deletion of the clause excluding courts of laws jurisdiction was welcome, "but the right of intervention is still in fact very limited.

"The courts are once again being rendered almost powerless to intervene on behalf of aggrieved individual citizens."

Mr Dalling rejected arguments the measures were temporary, saying that since 1950, not one of the "strong-arm" provisions put on the statutes had been repealed.

The introduction of the bill and the "frenetic, almost obscene attempts by the state president to push it through with the next few days," indicated firstly Mr P.W. Botha had "basically abandoned the concept of a negotiated solution to the South African constitutional problem."

"In deciding to ignore the real black majority and its leadership, the African National Congress, the government is forced to take and use powers which will enable it to rule, not by agreement, nor by consent, but rather by physical and violent suppression."

The second point was that government's came and went but laws remained, as they had in Zimbabwe, where Mr Robert Mugabe was still using several of the former Rhodesian Government's security laws.

"It will yet be ironical when the powers so avidly desired today by Minister le Grange, are used against him and his supporters when a new and more popular government takes over the reins of power.

"The NP [National Party] will have taught them their value," Mr Dalling said.

Besides the PFP, the majority parties in the houses of representatives and delegates were also apparently opposed to the bill, but this was not certain.

"We shall yet see if the fighter-pointing, brow-beating of the state president last week has whipped them into line...if he has succeeded, and either or both of those houses vote for this bill, they will have forfeited forever any credibility they may claim in their own communities," he said.

On the other hand, if the bill was rejected by the colored and Indian houses, but was forced into law through the built-in Nationalist majority in the President's Council, "It would mean that majority rejection is translated into minority acceptance".

Also, if the government used its President's Council majority to enact the bill, it would display "a supreme contempt for all non-white opinion".

"It will telegraph to the whole world that those who sit in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates are no more than tokens of white paternalism, tolerated only so long as they remain compliant."

Hendrickse Says Detainee Safeguards Needed

MB051702 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] House of Representatives, Jun 5, SAPA--The Labour Party would only approve the internal Security Amendment Bill once safeguards for detainees had been included in the legislation, the chairman of Minister's Council, Mr Allan Hendrickse said today.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the bill, he said there were members in the house who had experienced detention without trial and were concerned that any future hardship caused by this measure be avoided.

There should be safeguards which would allow the detainee to have his rights restored at certain stages during his detention. For example after periods of 48 hours and then 14 days the detainee should appear before a magistrate and then a judge.

7 July 1986

He said the interests of the state had to be considered but safeguards were essential to protect the rights of the individual which were paramount.

He was dedicated to "vigorous opposition" to communism but believed the best way to counter it was to maintain a free democracy.

The decision to send the bill back to the standing committee was not a delaying tactic but an attempt to improve the law. It was also not an attempt to seek cheap publicity but was the only way to ensure that the necessary safeguards would be built into the law.

"We cannot support the bill in this [?] form...we understand the present situation and some of our members have been victims of attacks."

Detention without trial was practiced in the United States, Britain, France and other Western countries and everyone accepted that something had to be done about the security situation in South Africa.

He said his own detention for 60 days had left marks and he still did not why he had been detained. [sentence as received]

"I was opposed to the system and to apartheid but I have never plotted a revolution."

Opposition Leader Opposes Bill

MB051552 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1336 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] House of Representatives, Jun 5, SAPA--The Internal Security Amendment Bill in its present form would not sever to stop the spiralling violence in the country, the leader of the opposition, Mr Dennis de La Cruz, said today.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the bill he said that the government needed the enactment of the bill was an admission that they needed to remove certain people from society to restore peace.

He asked whether peace could be obtained by removing from society people who by their own convictions were fighting for their rightful place in that society.

Detention without trial was a violation of democracy and human dignity and unacceptable in a Christian society.

"I owe it to the broken families who have lost loved ones because they did not return from detention to oppose this bill in its present form.

"The ghost of Steve Biko stalks our society and haunts us inside and outside the country. This is what we have done to people in detention without trial."

Mr de la Cruz supported the amendment made by the Labor Party that the bill be referred back to the Standing Committee on Law and Order.

CP, HNP Criticize Heunis Move

MB042013 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1931 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Jun 4, SAPA--It would be a waste of time and money to proceed with the second reading debate on the Internal Security Amendment Bill as the debate would have to be repeated if the bill was referred back to the Joint Standing Committee on Law and Order, the chief whip of parliament, Mr Alex van Breda, said today.

He was responding to opposition from the Conservative [CP] and Herstigte Nasionale [Reformed National, HNP] Parties to a motion by the acting leader of the House, Mr Chris Heunis, that the debate, placed second on the order paper today, be preceded by discussion on items lower down the list.

Mr Heunis had moved the motion without notice immediately after the second reading of the Public Safety Amendment Bill was approved following a division of the house.

Mr Jan Hoon, chief whip of the CP, objected, saying his party had only been informed of the change at noon. Fellow members were unprepared as they had made arrangements on the assumption that debate on the Internal Security Amendment Bill would proceed as scheduled, he said.

The CP wanted both this measure and the Public Safety Amendment Bill to become law as soon as possible.

Mr Hoon asked if the reason for the delay was that the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, was going to hold further talks on the bills with the Houses of Representatives and Delegates.

He asked if a "deal" was being made with the Indian and colored chambers to allow joint debates if they agreed to pass the two bills.

At this stage, the speaker, Mr Johann Greeff, called Mr Hoon to order.

"You may not say anything about that," Mr Greeff said.

Mr Alf Widman, PFP [Progressive Federal Party] whip, said his party "sympathized" with the problems of Mr van Breda in arranging priority for the two bills and supported Mr Heunis motion.

"This bill is anathema to us, just as the Public Safety Amendment Bill is... we are more than happy it is not being discussed now...we hope it is dropped from the order paper and never discussed."

Mr Brian Page, whip for the NRP [New Republic Party], also supported the motion, saying that although the change had been made at short notice, the correct procedure had been followed.

Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP Sasolberg) said he had only heard of the change when Mr Heunis moved his motion and that this placed him in a "very difficult position."

He had indicated he would support both measures, and National Party members had impressed upon him their urgency.

Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP Rissik) said he was under the impression the government was more intent on appeasing the Indian and colored houses than ensuring the safety and protection of the people of South Africa with the two bills.

Two-and-a-half days debate had been spent on the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the government now appeared to be yielding to opposition to measures.

There was a chance Mr le Grange would accept more amendments in the other two houses. This would make "a toothless dog" of the legislation.

Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan) asked if the NP's "autocratic and dictatorial" change of the order paper was a demonstration of how democracy worked in South Africa.

Replying to the debate, Mr Heunis said he accepted the earnestness with which the CP and the HNP wanted the measures approved.

He gave the government's assurance that the legislation would be handled "in the shortest possible time" to enable Mr le Grange to deal with unrest.

If the HNP and CP seriously wanted the measures on the statute books as soon as possible, they would cooperate instead of raising "minor objections."

The motion was approved after a division.

PFP MP Says Bill Shows 'Ungovernability'

MB041658 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1533 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Jun 4, SAPA--The introduction of the Public Safety Amendment Bill, providing for the declaration of "disguised states of emergency" was an admission by the government of "ingovernability" and the collapse of democratic standards, Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Pietermaritzburg South) said today.

Speaking in second reading debate on the bill, he said the bureau for information had been consulted in its formulation because it was a "marketing act" aimed at discussing martial law in a permanent state of emergency.

7 July 1986

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, had said in his second reading speech that last year's state of emergency declaration had negatively affected the country's economy and that this was one reason for the bill.

"It will not change anything in South Africa unless there is political reform," Mr McIntosh said.

June 16, a symbolic day commemorating the Soweto shootings in 1976, was the real issue behind the bill and why Mr le Grange was "bulldozing" it through parliament.

The bill would give "inhuman tasks" to the police because it was unreasonable to expect a policeman to exercise its provisions as they were not politicians.

The government had to show more commitment to real power sharing and although the bill "might cool things down for a bit, it will bluff the government into thinking it has control," he said.

PFP's Suzman Condemns Bills

MB041545 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1447 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Jun 4, SAPA--The Public Safety Amendment Bill would totally destroy any good that might have some reform measures such as the abolition of the pass laws, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) said today.

Speaking in second reading debate on the bill, she also said it was a "deceitful" piece of legislation because it brought about all the oppressive features of a declared state of emergency without such a declaration.

When passed the law would not only be a permanent part of our legislation, although designed to deal with an emergency situation, but would also bring the administration of South African justice into disrepute throughout the civilized world.

"It will undoubtedly facilitate the imposition of punitive sanctions against South Africa in the United States and in European countries.

"And it will further increase the growing isolation of the republic."

Government members might console themselves with reports that the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, has recommended U.S. companies stay in South Africa to act as a force for good.

However, her visit to Washington two weeks ago convinced her that Mr Shultz was pleading for a lost cause.

Congress was going to make it very difficult for these companies to remain and economic sanctions were "very much on line".

These would include no new investment and a prohibition on the import of South African goods.

"Bills like this are the very things that are going to force the issue," said Mrs Suzman.

Another contributory factor was the "appalling sights" seen on television last week of police sjambokking [whipping] students on the University of the Witwatersrand campus--"those disgusting sjamboks which should be removed from the police armory".

"I want to tell the minister that he and his police are major causes of the unrest. His restrictions on funerals are totally unenforceable and lead to constant confrontation.

"The prohibitions on all outdoor and indoor meetings give no outlet for peaceful protest and they too lead to ever-recurring confrontations between police and the public."

Mrs Suzman said she welcomed the minister's assurances that he would frame regulations providing for detainees to have access to medical care and to their relatives and for relatives to be informed of the whereabouts of detainees.

This was an issue she had raised with the minister during the state of emergency. He had informed her it was standard practice for police to tell relatives where detainees were being held.

But this was not adhered to.

There had been no undertaking that the security forces would not be indemnified, as happened under the emergency.

"There indemnity clause is the clause that encourages police excesses," she said.

"There is no doubt that it encourages the security police when they are interrogating detainees. They feel we can do anything we want because the minister is protecting us."

Parliament was, to a great extent, being asked to vote "blind" on the bill as it was not known what regulations would be framed.

As the Society of Advocates had pointed out, it contained no effective limitations or even guidelines as to what regulations could or could not be made under it.

The bill also considerably watered down the already limited safeguard of parliamentary scrutiny of regulations.

The existing act said regulations would cease to be off effect if they were not approved by parliament.

The new provision required a different procedure--that the regulations could be annulled by was of a resolution passed by all three houses in the same session.

This was a "much more difficult procedure".

The bill gave a wider discretion to the minister to declare an area an unrest area than the act gave to the state president to declare a state of emergency.

The minister did not even have to believe there was a "serious threat."

The limit of three months on the declaration of an area as an unrest area was as meaningless as the limits in the old 90-day detention law.

Under that law a person had been released after 90 days only to be re-arrested.

Indeed the bill specifically provided for the unlimited extension of the period.

It was "total sophistry for the minister to say the government had in the past demonstrated its reluctance to use emergency powers."

What he forgot to remind the house about was the "long dreary succession" of restrictive measures it had introduced since the passing of the Public Safety Act in 1953.

These had been used "over and over again."

"And what I should also remind the minister of is the total failure of all these draconian measures to achieve the objective of restoring law and order to South Africa, for the simple reason that if order is to be maintained, the law must be just."

Anti-Apartheid Groups Condemn Bills

MB041501 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1440 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jun 4, SAPA--Numerous anti-apartheid organizations today condemned the proposed Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill currently before parliament.

The proposed legislation was seen as an attempt to hit out at "progressive" organizations' activists before June 16, a news conference in Johannesburg was told.

United Democratic Front [UDF] spokesman Mr Murphy Morobe told the conference the UDF took a "grim view" of the proposed bills which were a signal of the government's "desperation."

"The government must be warned that if these proposed bills become law--especially as they are intended amongst other things to arrest activists and community leaders before June 16--the consequences shall rest squarely on their shoulders," he said.

Mr Fink Haysom of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies told the same conference the proposed bills were "a further erosion of legal institutions" and "a serious invasion of civil liberties."

"Though June 16 has already been dealt a savage blow, the government sees it necessary to provide overkill, to satiate a demand for a more ruthless approach despite the legislation they already have."

The Detainee Parents Support Committee [DPSC] outlined the main features of the Public Safety Amendment Act as the following:

- The minister of law and order is empowered to declare an "unrest area" if it is his opinion that a disturbance is occurring or that it may occur in that area.

- The declaration can continue for three months and can be extended by the state president.

- Each declaration must be gazetted and laid before parliament within 14 days.

- The declaration of an unrest area and validity of regulations made by the minister of law and order is placed beyond the possibility of legal challenge.

In a statement, the Centre for Applied Legal Studies said it was "particularly disturbing" that such an unrest area would remain valid until disapproved of by all three houses of parliament.

This gave the National Party in the House of Assembly a veto power "it will no doubt exercise to ensure that no state of unrest is set aside."

Community organizations including the Soweto Youth Congress, the Federation of Transvaal Women, the Soweto Civic Association and the Alexandra Youth Congress said in a joint statement issued at the conference:

"As the government loses control daily, its attempts to retain power become increasingly desperate."

7 July 1986

The state of emergency declared last July "is now to be institutionalized in the statute books as a permanent feature of apartheid rule," the statement added.

The DPSC saw the main purpose of the introduction of section 50A of the Internal Security Act was to provide for long term preventative detention much longer than the 14 days provided for by Section 50.

"The authority to extend the detention beyond 48 hours is now in the hands of a police officer, not a magistrate, as in the case of the current section 50."

The DPSC said that during 1985, 1924 people were detained under Section 50-- or 79 percent of all detentions under the Internal Security Act.

It estimated that during the first four months of the state of emergency, 1200 people were held under Section 50.

"If Section 50A is used with the same frequency then concentration camps will be needed to cope with the daily detainee population," the DPSC said in a statement also issued at the conference.

Other organizations that condemned the proposed bills included CZSATU (Congress of South African Trade Unions), Black Sash, End Conscription Campaign, Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee, Transvaal Indian Congress, Media Workers Association of South Africa, Southern African Society of Journalists, National Education Crisis Committee, National Education Union of South Africa, NUSAS [National Union of South African Students] and the Transvaal Students Congress.

Repression Monitoring Group Criticism

MG060624 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2045 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jun 5, SAPA--The 81 detentions which occurred on average every day during the state of emergency could "become part of our everyday lives" if the Internal Security Amendment Bill [ISAB] and the Public Safety Amendment Bill were passed into legislation, the Repression Monitoring Group [RMG] said this week.

In a detailed report on the two bills, released at the national launch of the ad-hoc committee opposing new repression bills, the RMG warned that abnormal rule was not capable of producing normality in the country.

The internal security amendment bill provided for detention under a new clause, section 50A, of any person believed to be involved in "unrest" for 180 days without trial.

In an analysis of the bills, which amounted to "the potential imposition of a permanent state of emergency", the group said:

"The government is saying that they liked the advantage of the state of emergency-type laws so much that they want them permanently but that by cloaking them in a different legal guise they will be able to fool the international financial markets into believing that nothing is really happening while they go about their task of crushing all opposition."

Particular attention needed to be focused on two aspects of the Public Safety Amendment Bill, it said.

Firstly, it specifically placed no limitation "whatsoever" on the ability of the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, to make regulations that appeared "necessary" or "expedient" to deal with any circumstances which "have arisen or are likely to arise".

Secondly, it allowed Mr le Grange to "apply to any area the present measures relating to detention "meet their need for a measure to act effectively against those persons concerned in unrest", the RMG said.

"An estimated 18,980 persons were detained last year, 2,387 of these under the ISA [Internal Security Act].

"Detention without trial has left in its wake 61 deaths last year.

"An average of 52 people were detained every day and we are now being told that the present detention measures are inadequate."

It was feared that if ISAB became law, it would be used more extensively than any of the other ISA detention provisions.

"When P.W. Botha (The state president, Mr P.W. Botha) opened parliament he said: In a world where freedom is becoming increasingly rare, our country today is a symbol of the expansion of freedom.

"One would be hard pressed to unearth a statement more devoid of truth," it said.

DPSC Opposes Amendment

MB040615 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0105 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jun 4, SAPA--The detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] has come out strongly against the proposed Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill currently before parliament.

The new Public Safety Bill will give the minister of law and order the power to declare an "unrest area" on the basis of his opinion that disturbance is occurring or may be occurring in that area. The declaration can continue for three months and can be extended thereafter by the state president.

7 July 1986

New powers of detention will be included in the regulations and detainees may be held outside the unrest area.

The DPSC in a special report said the new bill will have a detrimental effect to all sectors of South African life.

"The black communities will bear the brunt of the return to the intense repression of the state of emergency. Occupation of the townships by the army and police, curfews, endless funerals, detentions muffling any protest will be their daily lot.

"The white communities will see their sons in the continuing role of occupying and policing the townships.

"The business community can expect a further deterioration in the economy, as the beleaguered communities hit back at the military might of the state with the only weapons they have--consumer boycotts and work stoppages; and as the international business and banking sectors lose further confidence in South Africa as a country for investment," the statement said.

The DPSC went on to say the media would "again face the restrictions and harassment they experienced during the state of emergency and be prevented from presenting the true situation to the world."

The main purpose of the introduction of Section 50A of the Internal Security Act, according to the DPSC, is to provide for long-term preventative detention much longer than the 14 days provided for by Section 50.

"The authority to extend the detention beyond 48 hours is now in the hands of a police officer, not a magistrate, as in the case of the current Section 50," the report said.

The DPSC said that during 1985, 1924 people were detained under Section 50--or 79 percent of all detentions under the Internal Security Act.

The committee said it estimated that during the first four months of the state of emergency 1,200 people were held under the Section 50.

"If Section 50A is used with the same frequency then concentration camps will be needed to cope with the daily detainee population," the report said.

Jewish Organization Opposes Amendment

MB041157 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0757 Gmt 4 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jun 4, SAPA--The Jews for Social Justice [JBJ] strongly opposed the Public Safety Amendment Bill which would give the minister of law and order unlimited power to declare an unrest area, the organization said today.

It said in a statement since no court may challenge the minister's decisions "we fear for the rule of law and the processes of justice."

The public would be denied "recourse to justice" should be power of the police and defence force be abused.

The organization also opposed the amendment to Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, which will allow detention without trial for a period of 14 days to 180 days, the statement added.

"Such curtailment of individual freedom flies in the face of all the teachings about justice which infuse our religion."

The JBJ is holding a public meeting to protest against the proposed legislation on Sunday June 8 at HOD Hall, Gardens Road, Orchards, Johannesburg, at 9pm.

Speakers will include Dr Max Coleman of the Detainee Parent Support Committee.

/12624

CSO: 3400/1906

7 July 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

GROUPS OPPOSE GOVERNMENT BAN ON 16 JUNE COMMEMORATIONS

NUSAS Condemns Ban

MB050512 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2314 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jun 4, SAPA--The National Union of South African Students [NUSAS] condemned the announcement by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, banning all meetings commemorating June 16, 1976, and the drawing up of the Freedom Charter, on June 26, 1955.

In a statement it said the events of June 16, 1976, in Soweto "are firmly embedded in the hearts and minds of the majority of South Africa's people" and had become a symbol of the struggle against gutter education.

"Recent actions by police school children and students show that June 16 is not just an historical date but is still with us.

"Furthermore, the attempt to ban commemoration meetings of these events and the new security legislation being railroaded through parliament at the moment, will not stop people remembering 1976.

"It will only serve to frustrate people and make us more determined to commemorate June 16," NUSAS said.

SACC's Naude Reacts

MB051014 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0917 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jun 5, SAPA--The ban on June 16 meetings may "directly affect" the South African Council of Churches [SACC] call for prayer on that day to end unjust rule, SACC General Secretary Dr Beyers Naude said today.

In a statement in Johannesburg, he said in view of the "serious implications" which the order may have for the SACC, the regional councils of churches and for member churches, "the matter is being referred to the praesidium of the SACC as well as to the church leaders meeting taking place on June 10 and 11."

"Without prejudging the issue, I hope and pray that the minister (of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange) will realize the serious danger of possible confrontation into which the churches may be forced and that he will withdraw the order to allow millions of Christians to gather in prayer in places of worship throughout South Africa on June 16."

Dr Naude recalled that when the SACCS made the plea for a day of Prayer on June 16 it had been stated:

"We have prayed for the government to change its policies. Now we pray for a change of government. In this prayer we commit ourselves to work towards the justice of God's kingdom. Then God's people will be liberated to live in peace."

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CSO: 3400/1905

SOUTH AFRICA

'NECKLACING' CALLED RITUAL POLITICAL TOOL

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 28 May 86 p 6

[Article by Chris Erasmus]

[Text]

AN AVERAGE of a killing a day by necklacing takes place in South Africa — and the death rate is climbing.

Although no one is sure of how many people have been killed in the ritual executions by burning, police have at least 150 cases on record since last year — and they acknowledge that there must have been more.

Sources in the Eastern Cape, where this form of execution has been used often, claim that at least 207 people have died by the necklace in the region's townships.

Of this number, it is claimed that since May last year 94 people have died in the townships at Port Elizabeth.

Recently a group calling itself the United Christian Action claimed 544 black people had been necklaced in 20 months.

Police say the necklace is nothing more than a brutal and barbaric form of terror — a small number of township radicals terrorizing entire townships of tens of thousands of people by picking on anyone even remotely associated with "apartheid" and dealing out this form of death at public gatherings, such as funerals for unrest victims.

In this way, say the authorities, the message "Do as we say, or you too will go the same way" is communicated loud and clear.

The necklace has been described by psychologists as the South African 20th century equivalent to the guillotine — the vengeance of the people.

In little more than a year since the first reported cases in the Eastern Cape, its use has become widespread and far more common. Over the last few weeks the number of necklacings has risen to an average of about one a day, according a senior police spokesman.

Part of the terror of the necklace is that it is only an old tyre, such as is found discarded in backyards across the land — until the moment it is drenched in petrol when it becomes a pyre for its victim.

Usually the victim is still alive when necklaced, though semi-conscious from the severe beating before the execution.

Death takes from a few seconds to several minutes.

The victim's arms are pinned against his body by the tyre while flames consume the head and neck.

The first recorded case of necklacing was that of a black policeman in March last year in Cradock. Cradock was the scene of some of the bitterest confrontations between police and township activists.

A few days afterwards the mayor of Uitenhage's township of Kwanobuhle, Mr Benjamin Kinikini, and his four sons and a friend were murdered, probably by those opposed to their "collaboration with the system", in a necklace execution.

Many necklace victims have been black people connected either directly or indirectly with the structures used to maintain civil order and government.

Policemen, local government officials and others sympathetic to the authorities, have been the most common necklace victims.

Two University of Cape Town psychologists (who cannot be named for professional reasons) said the necklace had rapidly become such a powerful political tool because it offered an element of group identity with formal structures opposed to the government and because it offered the opportunity to activists to exercise raw power — something which has been denied them by the society in which they live.

"Although brutal and violent, the coming together and passing of judgment on someone identified with the enemy does give people a sense of identity with each other and of power over their own lives — those are things that many black South Africans have been stripped of by the system which has dominated their lives," said one psychologist.

The necklace has quickly become more than a means of murdering "traitors". It has been used to effectively eliminate political rivals.

In a feud between the United Democratic Front and the Azanian National Youth Unity in the Port Elizabeth area, several have died by necklacing.

The boundary between political revenge and simple grudge killings is indistinct, and it is almost inevitable that a growing number of necklace victims have died in the settling of personal scores.

But even more than the guillotine in revolutionary

France, the power of the necklace is dealt out, as often as not, with precipitous haste to those who fall foul of the revolutionaries.

In townships across the country the necklace has been used by a variety of political groups, some in competition with each other. Usually, it is the chosen death sentence of "people's courts", comprised of activists mostly in their teens and 20s calling themselves "comrades".

Other incidents are even less formal. As has happened on a number of highly publicized occasions, an alleged "informer" or "collaborator" has been singled out at a mass meeting or funeral. Within seconds, the crowd has turned on the accused, giving him or her a brutal beating before the necklace is produced and its victim dies in flames.

Some activists and organizations have distanced themselves from the violence, describing it "barbaric".

Cape Town's Anglican Archbishop-elect, Bishop Desmond Tutu, last year spoke out strongly against such killings, threatening to leave the country with his family if the killings continued.

But since then, the rate of necklacings has risen steadily, taking on the ominous proportions of a latter-day Reign of Terror.

/9274

CSO: 3400/1926

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIVATE SCHOOL PARENTS RESOLVE TO IDENTIFY WITH 'STRUGGLE'

MB010610 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0500 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 31, SAPA--A meeting of parents of children at private schools today unanimously accepted a resolution resolving to identify themselves with the present struggle in education and to call for the closure of private schools on June 16.

The urgent National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) meeting in the Central Methodist Church in Johannesburg was called in an attempt to involve parents and students in an attempt to resolve the problem of private school pupils' and parents' involvement in the present educational crisis.

About 300 parents and pupils, teachers and headmasters--of all race groups--from private schools attended the meeting chaired by Professor Ismail Mohammed.

The meeting was addressed by Mr Vusi Khanyile of the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee, the president of students' representative council of St Barnabus (a private school in Bosmont). Mr Sebastian Mokae and a spokesman for the Transvaal Student Congress (TRASCO).

The meeting, attended by about 300 people, unanimously adopted a resolution for all private schools to close on June 16--named National Youth Day by the NECC meeting in Durban at Easter--and a resolution resolving to "identify with the aspirations and ideals of the educational struggle."

This resolution also resolved to appoint a steering committee which would meet bi-monthly and initiate and co-ordinate meetings between parents-teachers' associations and the NECC.

The NECC call to all people for a national stayaway on June 17 and 18 was not endorsed after the headmaster of St Barnabus, Mr Michael Corke, proposed that the initial call for the closure of private schools on June 16 has a chance to be accepted while the call for a stayaway on all three days would be rejected.

He proposed further that today's meeting be urged to "respond to the call by the NECC and Trasco to close on June 17 and 18 or show solidarity (of private schools with township pupils) in some alternate form."

Opening the meeting, Professor Mohammed said the crisis in education has begun to affect private schools. This created a dilemma for parents in townships who had sent their children to private schools or schools in the homelands to ensure their continuing education.

Boycotts, stayaways and the closure of certain schools are affecting an estimated 80,000 pupils at more than 100 hundred [as received] schools throughout the country according to a statement by Mr Corke.

Prof Mohammed said those in the townships felt their struggle should now be shared by those at private schools.

"Those in the townships say they too want a future, an education and write exams and feel that private school pupils have opted out. They must decide where they stand in the struggle and make this clear, however, traumatic this may be," he said.

His statements were echoed by both the spokesman for Trasco and Mr Khanyile, while Mr Mokae stated not only that pupils at St Barnabus identified themselves with those engaged to the "struggle", but also illustrated how traumatic pupils at the school experienced the decision on whether they should return to townships.

Mr Mokae said his school had rejected the idea that a certain ethnic group (Africans) should leave the school. "If that happens, the whole school might as well be closed," he said. The school has instituted people's education one day a week in the meantime.

Mr Khanyile said while some "were fighting a very bitter and caustic battle and haven't written exams for about two years", those at private schools have been able to continue their education.

He recounted a recent meeting in Port Elizabeth where it was decided that all pupils at school outside the townships should return. Within a week more than 1000 students returned--from as far away as Umtata--and created problems in that they could not be accommodated in existing schools.

A moratorium has been announced on these pupils and the decision will be reviewed at the end of the year.

At KwaMashu (near Durban), he said, there is virtually no education as pupils are fighting impis [warrior regiments] of vigilantes, while many Soweto pupils stay in schools overnight together to protect themselves. Under these circumstances it is difficult for classes to continue, he said.

He said on a national level the NECC had not taken a decision urging those at school outside of their geographical areas or in private schools to return to the townships but that it was clear that such pupils were at risk in their own communities.

Following discussion on the issue, he advised parents getting involved in the education struggle to advise their street committees (set up recently to address the problem of vigilantes) that their children are "comrades" to ensure their safety should they be challenged by township students.

Earlier, Mr Mokae had urged parents to become involved in community organizations which would help understanding of students' problems.

"We are not asking anybody to go out and become members of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] (the military wing of the ANC)--but to become involved and do their part in the struggle," he said.

The spokesman for Trasco also attacked private schools for continued racism and said sexism was still encouraged in these schools as well.

"We cannot have normal education in an abnormal society--for change in education we need change in society," he said.

Open discussion revealed both parents' concern for their children's continued education, their commitment to change, but most of all the dilemma they see themselves to be facing at present as well as in the future should a national call be made that students return to schools in the townships.

One mother said: "If my son is not involved, whose son will be? We cannot expect others to die for us."

Another pointed out that many young pupils did not even understand why they were sent to school in other areas, but that it could also not be expected from those in the lower standards to organize themselves. At the same time, she said, it was often difficult for black parents who are in a minority at private schools, to effect organized change at such schools in such a way as to convince the NECC and similar bodies that they are also involved in the struggle.

All speakers stressed that what they were working towards was a "free, non-racial, democratic and universal education," and that both white and black educational systems of the present stand rejected.

Prof Mohammed also mentioned that children at private schools can become divorced from their own community and warned of the dangers of socio-displacement.

Elected to the steering committee was Mr Corke, Prof Mohammed, Mrs N. Dianelane, Mr Ramakgopa, Mr Ngwenya, Mr Bennett, Mrs Dlakavu, Mrs Thabethe, Mrs Taunyane and Mr Meyer.

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK SASH REPORT DETAILS POLICE ABUSE OF CHILDREN

MB021811 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1711 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jun 2, SAPA--A memorandum detailing the suffering of children at the hand of authorities has been released in Cape Town by the Black Sash.

The memorandum, based on affidavits from children, contains allegations of torture by electric shocks, sjambokking, beatings and unprovoked shooting by the police.

In a statement today, the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria emphatically denied that children in custody are assaulted or abused "in any manner".

One 17-year-old describes in an affidavit how he "felt metal clips being attached to each of his wrists".

"There followed a series of electric shocks which ran up my arms and caused great pain. This treatment lasted for five minutes."

In another sworn statement a sixteen-year-old describes how whilst in Diepkloof near Johannesburg he was "hit on the back with a baton, I was kicked, I was sworn at and verbally abused..."

A 15-year-old in a signed statement alleged he was "beaten up with sjamboks and batons by about six policemen. They hit me in my face over my head and chest. I was thereafter taken to Mamelodi police station (in Soweto)."

A 13-year-old in a signed statement he was sent by his mother to buy mealie [corn] meal and meat at about 5pm on July 31 last year.

"When I was finished at the butcher...some black policemen came to me, held me and started beating me saying that I am one of those breaking up the buses...they threw me into the back of the van and took me to the police station...while we were in custody we were beaten up continuously until some of us finally agreed to make a statement admitting have stoned buses".

The memorandum concludes that it is not a premise of the memorandum that all children abused and maltreated are necessarily innocent of any misdeeds.

The conclusion by national vice president, Mrs Joyce Harris said "the kind of treatment to which children are subjected by the authorities is utterly reprehensible, totally unacceptable and indiscriminately applied irrespective of any possible guilt".

She said in most countries "children are protected and nurtured, for they are the country's future. Here they are attacked."

The memorandum has been published as part of a focus on children to coincide with International Childrens Day, which was observed yesterday.

The police statement said:

"Many visits to those in custody by a number of different officials ensure that the scope for all-treatment is non-existent or, at the worst, very limited indeed.

"The Black Sash must have realized that the police would not be able to test the allegations, due to the fact that they were made anonymously and that other details such as places, dates and times were totally lacking.

"The theme is nothing new. In the past, other organizations have endeavored to discredit the SAP by making unsubstantiated allegations about police ill-treatment of children in custody.

"None of these allegations could be proved in a court of law and the public will no doubt by now recognize these attempts for what they are.

"We reiterate our statements of the past, that if anybody is of the opinion that there is legal cause for complaint, affidavits can be made available to the police for proper investigation."

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CSO: 3400/1905

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP MP OPPOSES PUBLICATIONS AMENDMENT BILL

MB051813 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1745 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Jun 5, SAPA--The ANC should be allowed to speak for itself in the marketplace "like the rest of us" Mr Peter Soal (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Johannesburg North) said in the house today.

Debating the second reading of the Publications Amendment Bill--which proposes tighter controls on the publishing and video industries--he said people should be exposed to the views of the ANC so that they could judge the organization on merit.

The PFP would oppose the bill because censorship of political publications would remain in force.

He said it was "very dangerous" to place a prohibition on certain political publications.

This had been done by the Smith government in "white" Rhodesia before independence. Because whites were kept in the dark about political developments and ideas, they were surprised when Mr Robert Mugabe won the elections.

"I hope the same will not happen in South Africa," he said.

The booklet "talking to the ANC", published by the Department of Information, was "one-sided".

He wanted to know why the ANC should not be allowed to "speak for itself" and operate in the marketplace with other organizations.

Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP [Reformed National Party] Sasolburg) said in the debate that the Publications Appeal Board should be told by the minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, to look at publications in the light of the current crisis in South Africa.

Mr Botha had said when introducing the bill that the state should not be the custodian of public morals and the attitudes of the people "as a whole" should be taken into account.

"People differ so fundamentally that it is impossible to see them as a whole," Mr Stofber said.

Holding aloft a copy of the ANC's Freedom Charter, he said the charter was an "out and out" Communist document and was being circulated freely around the country.

While he had no objection to Communist writings being available in libraries, where people could see who their enemies were and what methods they used, the Freedom Charter was being spread as propaganda.

"Terrorists are being allowed to make propaganda in this country," Mr Stofberg said.

South Africa was in a crisis which could explode at any moment.

"It is a crime against South Africa that this document can be circulated."

He said Mr Botha should instruct the appeal board to take into account the "content, motives and aims" of publications when evaluating them.

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CSO: 3400/1905

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO AMCHAM IDEAS ON RACE LAWS

Series of Suggestions Outlined

MB040650 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2241 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jun 3, SAPA--The American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa (AMCHAM) has outlined to its members a series of suggestions to be "carefully considered" where racial laws appeared to interfere with the lives of black employees.

In a covering letter to a two-page document outlining the suggestions, Mr I.W. Leach, chairman of the social justice committee of AMCHAM, says that the committee was "not prescribing to companies" and it was an individual company's decision as to whether or not to enforce the proposals.

"We are merely bringing the document to their attention and each company can make up its own mind," the letter said.

Mr. Leach, who is also the senior vice-president of AMCHAM, confirmed today that the document, dated May 16, had been endorsed by AMCHAM and that it had been sent to all 300 AMCHAM members.

The full text of the document follows:

The following are suggestions where the racial laws clearly interfere with the lives of blacks. The suggestions are those which should be carefully considered by, for example, the chief executives of companies, who could then act in concert with each other focusing on certain areas at a time.

Proposals

The following are certain general proposals which should be supported:

1) Influx control laws

It is suggested that companies:

a) Should not register their staff

- b) Should not pay for those staff who are already registered
- c) Pay the legal cost of those people (or companies) charged with offences
- d) Monitor the situation to see what legislation is brought forward as a substitute and to consider what action may be necessary.

2) Employees/migrants

It is recommended that companies:

- a) Should give long term contracts to migrant laborers
- b) Offer such laborers pension fund and other benefits to ensure their permanence in the work place
- c) Arrange housing for the employee and family.

3) Housing:

(A) In black areas endeavor to provide site and service accommodation or such alternative accommodation as may be possible to relieve the overcrowded situation presently occurring in the hostels, homes and shacks in the townships; and not necessarily to await administration board approval.

(B) In white areas, encourage the slow movement of blacks into those areas.

(4) Business:

(A) Arrange a front to be organized for blacks who wish to enter the business world (e.g. shops) and more particularly in industrial areas.

(B) Arrange for funds to be made available for blacks wishing to get into business--not necessarily for those who have the necessary permits/licences, etc.

(C) Encourage the informal sector--in particular develop informal markets in white areas.

(5) Transport:

(A) For the labor force faced with the daunting task of travelling for many hours to and from work, provide alternative, but direct transport.

(B) Should a person travel on a white bus or train, undertake to pay his legal costs.

(6) Health:

Should a person be refused admission to a hospital or ambulance because of his color, take up the matter with the authorities and pay legal costs.

7 July 1986

(7) Education:

(A) Withhold support of those private schools who accept government subsidy with its race quota:

(B) Support those private schools who reject the government subsidy because of its race quota;

(C) Start more integration of private schools;

(D) Integrate white state schools.

(8) Sport and Recreation:

Press for the opening public swimming pools, public events, beaches, clubs, parks.

(9) Legal:

In the event of a person being prosecuted or charged for breach of legislation because of implementations of these suggestions, the legal fees should be covered.

Mr Leach said he did not see the proposals as disruptive but as being "supportive of the change process" which is taking place in South Africa.

The decision to get the foundation to draw up an action document was taken at a recent social justice committee meeting. It was aimed at "easing the life of black employees," said Mr Leach.

AMCHAM Denies Supporting 'Civil Disobedience'

MB041426 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1340 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jun 4, SAPA--The American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa [AMCHAM] today denied it supported civil disobedience in the country.

Mr Frank Lubke, president of AMCHAM, issued the following statement concerning press reports "widely released" in this morning's newspapers: (text)

"AMCHAM does not now, nor has it ever, taken a decision to support a policy of civil disobedience which should be followed by its member companies.

"Rather than make suggestions from a white perspective, our Social Justice Committee requested a prominent black organization, the Get Ahead Foundation, to highlight those areas of legislation that impact on and are matters of deep concern to them.

"These were then mailed to our membership for their information without any specific recommendation or endorsement of these proposals.

7 July 1986

"We do not prescribe to our member companies whether they should follow any or all of the proposals put forward and are merely providing an informational service to our members.

"I would like to reiterate that the board of AMCHAM has never endorsed civil disobedience as a policy nor have they even discussed the matter.

"We do, however, fully support the change process and take all opportunities to participate in a constructive manner."

Commentary Says AMCHAM Memo Harmful

MB060601 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Station Commentary: "THE AMCHAM MEMORANDUM"]

[Text] Just what the American Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM) had in mind with its memorandum to members on civil disobedience is not clear. The document was prepared for the American Chamber of Commerce Social Justice Committee by a body called the Get Ahead Foundation, headed by Dr Nthato Motlana. AMCHAM chairman Frank Lubke says the statement does not carry any specific endorsement from the chamber while Senior Vice-President Ian Leach says it does. Meanwhile there has already been reaction from business deploring civil disobedience IBM gave a statement to BUSINESS DAY to the effect that IBM is a law-abiding company and as such we obey the law in every country in which we operate.

If the difference of opinion about what was intended with the document is disregarded it still raises two points about business involvement in political affairs. The first is the obvious one on which IBM took a stand. Any company and certainly a company operating in a foreign country is obliged--morally and as a practical matter of self-interest--to abide by the laws of the land. Few institutions are such a typical product of the modern legal order as it has developed in the West in the last couple of centuries. The limited liability company simply could not have existed in earlier times. It required a political environment characterized by centralization of power, strong government able to enforce laws through which capital could be accumulated and trade and industry freely practiced over a wide area and, not least, a high degree of social stability. A business that flirts with the notion of encouraging civil disobedience is eroding the very foundations on which its existence depends.

This is not to say that business should not become involved in politics. On the contrary, it is its duty to draw to the attention of government and the public the problems of political origin with which it is faced and the kind of solutions that might be appropriate. It also has a role to play--and many American companies have been in the forefront of this--in a national process of upliftment of socially and economically disadvantaged people. In recent years enlightened South African and foreign employers have made an immeasurable contribution in this sphere, and the country as a whole is in their debt.

The second point arising from the AMCHAM document concerns ignorance of the law. It would be of lesser importance were it not for the fact that it is a major reason for the widespread existence, in South Africa and abroad, of distorted perceptions about reform in the country. As an example of its suggestions where the racial laws clearly interfere with the lives of black--as it is put--the document recommends that companies should not register or pay fees for their staff under the influx control laws. Since the abolition of those laws has already been announced, the recommendation is superfluous. But it does have the effect of creating the false impression abroad that even announced reforms are not implemented, and thereby fueling tensions and hostility.

Such statements from an influential business body, whether they are endorsed by it or not, can only do harm.

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CSO: 3400/1905

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESSMEN'S PROJECT FREE ENTERPRISE REPORT RELEASED

Research Leader Comments

MB080830 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0631 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 9, SAPA--The Project Free Enterprise Report released today is the most extensive outline of the business sector's approach to political reform ever to be produced in South Africa.

This is the opinion of Mr Christo Nel, leader of the research team that conducted workshops, seminars and think tanks with more than 600 managers in order to produce the report.

"This report is different to earlier programmes produced by businessmen," he told SAPA in an interview. "Those programmes were first drawn up and then businessmen went out and tried to get people to support them. Our report already reflects the creativity and synergy of hundreds of managers who participated in formulating its proposals."

In order to move away from economic stagnation and political upheaval, the businessmen involved in the research programme were heavily in favour of the following package of possible reforms, the report said.

A new constitutional dispensation must immediately be set in motion by the government. The first step in this process is the recognition of and negotiation with recognised black leaders and the simultaneous production of a statement of intent by the two parties to define mutually accepted goals for the future.

A possible next step would be multilateral negotiations to define a new constitutional dispensation followed by a referendum based on universal franchise to determine the degree of popular acceptance of the reform proposals.

The end result most favoured by the businessmen is a decentralised democracy in which the powers of central government are restricted to key areas, the protection of minorities are entrenched, a universal franchise and common voters role exists and blacks participate in all levels of government.

Mr Nel said that as far as the abolition of influx control was concerned the government's recent measures had met the proposals put forward in the report.

However it remained to be seen whether the government's policy of orderly urbanisation would impose any controls over freedom of movement and property ownership.

The ultimate objective of businessmen was the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, unfettered freehold and freedom of movement for all, the report said.

To this end the government should announce a "sunset date" for the removal of group areas so that the market forces of supply and demand could act as control measures rather than the current rules and regulations.

Regarding education, the report proposed the government announce a date when ethnic differentiation in schools would end.

This could be followed by a period in which segregated and mixed schools co-existed, the government announced the intention to create one Ministry of Education and encouraged incentives to establish private schools.

This process could then culminate in a single education policy under one ministry, scholars and parents having the freedom to choose which schools to attend and control over schools being exercised by democratically elected local authorities.

The report also recommended that the private sector get more involved in the design of school curricula and that syllabuses shift from their academic bias to include more vocational training. The extension of informal education for "second chance learners" was encouraged.

A major feature of the report was its proposal for the creation of a class of black entrepreneurs by the deregulation of small businesses.

It said this could be achieved by the:

- Lowering of health and safety standards.
- Reduction of minimum working hours.
- Reduction of minimum wages.
- Businessmen deciding on their own hours of business.
- Elimination of licensing provisions.
- Introduction of free trade areas for street vendors.
- Reduction of taxes which erode the capital base of small businesses.

A major characteristic of all the political proposals was the high degree of consensus regarding their implementation on the part of businessmen, the report said.

"Many of the proposals received overwhelming endorsements even though this would have been most unlikely, given the profile of the participants, as

7 July 1986

little as five years ago. This suggests a uniquely receptive climate of opinion at present, which is presumably a response to the urgency of the situation in South Africa."

Warning on Black Industrial Sabotage

MB080730 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0622 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 9, SAPA--Black workers are so antagonistic to the free enterprise system that industrial sabotage was becoming a major cause of low economic productivity in South Africa.

This is one of the warnings sounded by top business leaders in a report released today by Project Free Enterprise.

The report said that interviews with black managers had made it clear that covert industrial sabotage was taking place on a large scale in many, if not most, industrial plants in South Africa.

The report mentioned incidents in which metal objects were dropped into moving machinery, many kilometres of conveyor belt were ripped apart by the attachment of a sharp object at one end of the system and transport vehicles were derailed by modern day luddites.

"A potentially life threatening situation occurred when highly inflammable gas escaped through an outlet which was supposedly sealed by welded plugs. In another instance scheduled medicines were purposefully mixed up and incorrectly labelled," the report said.

Go-slows, not reporting mechanical problems and the loss or destruction of company property such as gloves, overalls and stationery were also symptoms of negative attitudes by workers to the private sector.

According to a black manager quoted in the report:

"The (black) workforce know that they can work faster and better. But they ask themselves why should they contribute to organisational efficiency if they do not stand to gain from it as well. The social frustration that we (blacks) are experiencing due to the years of discrimination is now being vented on the companies.

"The latest reforms have done nothing to alleviate this frustration. These reforms have merely tinkered with issues affecting black-white social interaction, while the situation in the townships, the bureaucracy and laws controlling our lives have not been touched."

The report contains a comprehensive programme of political and economic reforms designed to counter the negative perceptions that workers have of the business sector and to promote an identification with the system of free enterprise.

Reactions to Report

MB091221 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Reaction has been received on the call by South Africa's business leaders on the government to introduce a new constitutional dispensation in which blacks will have direct representation. The call, by about 700 businessmen of all races, is made in the final report of Project Free Enterprise, which was released today.

The chief executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Mr Raymond Parsons, says the project is relevant in the current constitutional debate in South Africa. Mr Parsons said the association was seeking a new constitution which would, among other things, protect individual property and (?contractual rights) within a private enterprise economy. The identification of the principles of a market-orientated economy rather than those of a socialist system would enable black South Africans to present their case for the removal of statutory discrimination.

The director of the Anglo-American Corporation, Mr Zac de Beer, said the proposals put forward in Project Free Enterprise would enable power sharing to be accompanied by better living standards for all in South Africa within a free enterprise system. Mr de Beer said all were aware of how years of apartheid had caused many black South Africans to reject the economic and political system. He said the [word indistinct] of the situation has to be communicated to all.

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CSO: 3400/1959

7 July 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

CCAWUSA, FOSCHINI REACH AGREEMENT ON INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE

MB041504 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1451 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jun 4, SAPA--Agreement between the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa [CCAWUSA] and Foschini over their industrial dispute has been reached, CCAWUSA said today.

The broad terms of the agreement, according to CCAWUSA, are:

-- All "unemployed retrenchees" to receive R575 immediately "in addition to all monies already received."

-- All striking workers will return to work on Monday (June 9).

-- All "unemployed retrenchees" to qualify for re-employment "the moment vacancies arise."

-- Striking workers to receive 75 percent of their salaries "by no later than June 17."

-- No disciplinary action to be taken against strikers.

-- An undertaking by the union to call off the boycott of all Foschini stores.

-- Each party to pay its own legal costs, "but Foschini will bear all the costs of mediation."

The agreement was arrived after three months of negotiations and six weeks of industrial action.

CCAWUSA's statement said the agreement was "another step forward towards ensuring that job security will be accepted as a right."

The six weeks of industrial action involved sit-ins, "sleep-ins," picketing, demonstrations and a consumer boycott.

The boycott affected over 60 Foschini stores throughout South Africa, the union said.

"It is a unique struggle where a group...of workers separated by thousands of miles were able to remain united in their struggle against arbitrary and unilateral retrenchments" the union statement said.

A spokesman for Foschini, Mr J.B. Corlett, confirmed that a settlement between CCAWUSA and Foschini had been reached.

Mr Corlett said Foschini "could not entertain" CCAWUSA's request to reinstate 210 retrenched workers because it would have "resulted in the company having a staff surplus to its organizational requirements."

Other demands made by the union--that included job sharing--could not be met as it was not possible to operate a retailing business effectively with such demands, Mr Corlett said.

"Foschini runs its business in the manner in which they, as experienced retail merchants, deem appropriate in the best interest of its shareholders, staff and customers and all other organizations who are associated with them," Mr Corlett said.

Stores affected by the five-week strike included Foschini, Pages, Markhams and American Swiss Jewellers.

/12624

CSO: 3400/1905

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTER SEES RETRENCHMENT AS KEY TO INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 86 p 7

[Article by Claire Pickard-Cambridge]

[Text]

RETRENCHMENT, with its far-reaching effects on individuals and the community, is a volatile issue that has often triggered industrial action.

Retrenchment has become a key industrial relations issue and the drawn-out strike over retrenchments at Foschini has highlighted difficulties that can be experienced in reaching agreement on the matter.

It has also reflected the differing perceptions of management and unions to the feasibility of job-sharing schemes as an alternative.

Industries worst hit by retrenchments include the motor, textile, metals and engineering sectors. Most non-export sectors have also been affected.

National Association of Automobile Manufacturers (Naamsa) CE Nic Vermeulen says the slump in the motor industry has cost 13 627 jobs since the third quarter of 1984. For every retrenchment at the motor assembly level, there are likely to be two more in component and related sectors, he adds.

The Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Seifsa) recently reported the loss of 25 000 jobs in the past 15 months, with employment levels having dropped from 454 000 at the end of 1981 to about 350 000 at the end of the first quarter of 1986.

Exact statistics are unavailable, but industrial relations consultant Andrew Levy estimates that about 2 000 people were being retrenched every week in early 1985. But he believes retrenchments have slowed.

Norman Daniels of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union says more

than 40 000 jobs — at least one-third of the jobs in the textile industry — have been lost since 1983.

Unions believe there should be no retrenchment without exploring all possible alternatives, without notice, full information, fair retrenchment procedures, severance pay, consultation and negotiation. Their demand for preferential re-employment if vacancies occur is one which managements often concede.

Motor employers, in turn, have used almost all alternatives — which includes restricted recruitment, early retirement of certain employees, short time and elimination of overtime to stave off retrenchments.

Institute for Industrial Relations director Mark Anstey says managements often argue they create employment through the pursuit of profits and that their role should not be confused with government or social welfare in providing for the unemployed.

But Anstey argues that businesses are situated in a societal context, where high unemployment has contributed to unrest. Employers had to consider that retrenchments took place in a situation where inadequate social security provisions prevailed.

Industrial relations consultant Steuert Pennington says most employers acknowledge the serious impact of retrenchment, but generally fail to devote attention to long-term manpower planning to avoid this.

He maintains information-sharing with unions on matters which include supplying relevant financial information and productivity figures results in closer co-operation after retrenchment has occurred.

Trade unions generally support the criterion of last-in, first-out (LIFO) for retrenchments, claiming that performance-based retrenchments allow for victimisation. Managements usually agree on the LIFO principle, although many also favour performance-based criteria.

Retrenchment packages vary considerably because they are subject to collective bargaining. Retrenched employees tend, on average, to get between one and two week's wages for every year worked.

Industrial Court judgments have established that failure to discuss retrenchment properly or give reasonable notice are unfair labour practices. Various court cases, which have established fairly explicit standards governing retrenchment, have encouraged unions to use legal channels over issues where their power base would generally be weak.

In the event of closure of a company and a claim that it cannot afford to pay severance packages, many unions have argued for disclosure of financial information.

Effective dealing with retrenchment is also vital for any company as remaining employees perceive the treatment of the retrenched as relevant to their own future. This may result in increased stress among remaining staff and reduced initiative and productivity.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

GROUP QUESTIONS POLICE ACTION--Cape Town, May 29, SAPA--The Repression Monitoring Group said it was "strange" that more than 30 people were killed in Crossroads fighting without any Witdoeke [white scarves] conservative township elders) being arrested. The Group's fact sheet claimed Witdoeke commander, Mr Sam Ndima, in a meeting with the Rev David Russell, admitted the police could remove all the Witdoeke in 30 minutes. The fact sheet said: "Leaders of the unrooted squatter communities said the Witdoeke were using flame-throwers and R-1 rifles. "One doesn't buy these in the shops--who supplied these weapons? "A clear trend has emerged over the past year in the use of vigilantes to bring about that which the government is unable to achieve through the vast array of legal repressive measures at its disposal." Authorities have consistently denied involvement with any vigilante individuals or groups. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1401 GMT 29 May 86 MB] /12624

ISRAELI CONTACTS--The new head of the Israeli foreign ministry's South Africa and Oceania department, Pinhas Gonen, had a meeting last week in South Africa with black anti-apartheid activists who were not identified. Meanwhile Moshe Arens, an Israeli minister without portfolio, will have talks next week with members of the Pretoria government. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 May 86 p 8] /9274

CSO: 3400/1926

7 July 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

FINANCE MINISTER PESSIMISTIC ON ECONOMY

MB021908 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1825 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Paarl, June 2, SAPA--Although the South African economy showed clear signs of revival towards the end of last year, this upswing had lost a good deal of steam, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said tonight.

Speaking to the Boland Chamber of Commerce, he said the business climate "remains one of distinct pessimism."

The government was giving serious thought to what more could be done from its side to support economic activity without jettisoning sound economic and financial principles.

The extension of South Africa's production capacity, particularly the growth of industry over the past few years, gave cause for great concern.

"The indications are that in 1986 net investment in the manufacturing sector will fall for the fifth consecutive year.

"Indeed we have reached the stage where new investment in manufacturing is not sufficient even to replace the so-called depreciation of existing production capacity.

"Our total production capacity is therefore in fact declining.

"The gravity of the situation can scarcely be overemphasized. South Africa cannot simply go on training people and putting them to work in the public sector if we do not simultaneously create more work opportunities in the private sector."

To this end the government had already taken steps to reduce the claims of the public sector on scarce capital resources to the lowest possible level.

It was disappointing that private sector investment remained so hesitant.

"Perhaps it is desirable then that more be done by the authorities to stimulate domestic demand so that it may act as an incentive for new investment."

Mr du Plessis also said the government and in particular the Office of the Registrar of Financial Institutions were held responsible for recent problems that had developed at some financial institutions.

However, the government could not be expected to use the taxpayers money in an "irresponsible manner" to save institutions that were in difficulties because of weak management or errors of judgment.

Legislation and even the strictest financial requirements and supervision were no guarantee that every financial institution would always remain safe and healthy.

The financial world of today was too changeable and unpredictable.

"We must however not neglect to extract from every problem case all information which will prevent a recurrence of the same problem in future.

"The offices concerned and the reserve bank will therefore give the government a complete report on what went wrong with each of the present problem cases and how these problems may be eliminated in future."

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CSO: 3400/1907

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ACCUSED OF CAUSING DISINVESTMENT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 22 May 86 p 3

[Article by Beulah Brown]

[Text]

DISINVESTMENT in SA is caused by the country's own private institutions investing domestic savings in foreign assets and not by foreign disinvestment, as is increasingly reported.

That was the view expressed by Professor Jan Lombard, vice-president of the SA Reserve Bank, at the 42nd congress of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut (AHI) held in Johannesburg yesterday.

"The stagnation in the industrial sector is totally of our own making. This gives the impression that our country's people are dismantling the SA economy on their own accord," Lombard said.

Lombard said the reason for this was that hardly any entrepreneurs or big financial institutions were willing to look more than six months ahead, causing the lack of private domestic investment.

"The truth about the SA economy is that its growth lies increasingly in the opportunities that create the potential and needs of its domestic masses.

"The question lies in what role the free market system will play in the transformation of the mass Third World potential and needs facing SA to create real growth in income, employment, consumption and the forming of capital," he said.

"We need a socio-economic development strategy that will include the rising Third World of SA."

Lombard emphasised that the problem in the economy was not of a cyclic nature, but the lack of basic growth potential.

"Therefore, the solution does not lie in stimulating short-term cyclic revival, but in long-term investment.

"For four respective years, there has been a decrease in real gross domestic investment."

Employment, normally growing at 3% a year, was stagnant, with the economic growth rate for the period only 1.3%.

He said the only sector showing growth had been the mining sector, but that it should be borne in mind that SA's future lay in the industrial sector, in which fixed investment dropped by a shocking 57.5% since 1980.

"In fact, the gross fixed investment in this sector for 1985 was lower than the total cost of depreciation. Furthermore, fixed assets showed an employment rate of only 84.2%."

He added that, in a vastly growing economy, tax rates would be much lower for the same amount of government spending and there would not be price inflation.

"The scenario I am describing is not out of our reach."

SOUTH AFRICA

BER FIGURES SHOW GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT LEVELS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 May 86 p 3

[Article by Claire Pickard-Cambridge]

[Text]

MORE than 200 000 job opportunities were lost during 1985, according to the annual report of the Director-General of Manpower, Piet van der Merwe.

The report uses statistics provided by the Bureau for Economic Research (BER) at Stellenbosch University to illustrate growing unemployment levels.

Applications for unemployment benefits increased dramatically last year. Last year 304 905 applications were approved, compared with 186 125 in 1984.

In some months benefits of more than R33m/month were paid to the unemployed, who formerly contributed to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Van der Merwe said the nature and extent of strikes during 1985 revealed certain deficiencies in the statutory dispute-settling system. The National Manpower Commission (NMC) was investigating certain crucial matters with a view to improving the system.

These include:

- ☐ Workers' rights.
- ☐ Consequences of sympathy strikes.
- ☐ That, theoretically, a strike could continue indefinitely.
- ☐ The question of decriminalising strikes. In common law terms, it is still an offence to strike because it amounts to a breach of contract.
- ☐ The fact employers were entitled to dismiss illegally striking employees,

while the Industrial Court was still empowered to grant temporary reinstatement orders in terms of Section 43 of the Labour Relations Act.

☐ That it was possible for employees, once the dispute settling machinery had been set in motion, to strike for a while, return to work and strike again.

Government plans to issue a White Paper during 1986 to outline its attitude to various other thorny issues.

These include levels of collective bargaining, the registration of trade unions and employers' organisations, the Industrial Court and principles of the closed shop provision.

Problems in the Labour Relations Act will also receive attention and amending legislation to improve the Act is likely to be introduced in Parliament in 1987. After consultations with parties, government will also formulate guidelines to improve the Industrial Council system.

The reports said more employees were involved in strikes last year in comparison to 1984, although the number of strikes decreased in 1985. Statistics reveal that 389 strikes and stoppages involving 239 816 employees occurred in 1985, as opposed to 469 involving 181 942 in 1984.

The largest number of strikes and stoppages occurred in the manufacturing sector, while wages and related matters were still the most important cause of strikes and stoppages.

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CSO: 3400/1920

SOUTH AFRICA

WEAK OIL PRICE AFFECTS COAL EXPORT PICTURE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 May 86 p 20

[Article by Helga St Blaize-Molony]

[Text]

THE price of SA coal exports, already badly pressurised by oversupply and sanctions drives, is being further hammered by the weak oil price. In addition, SA's reputation for providing cheap coal, so vital to bargaining power, is in danger of being eroded.

Since oil fell to \$13,50 a barrel two months ago, coal producers have had to face more fierce bargaining on the international market. Last year's FOB price of steam coal was \$30/t to \$34/t. This year the price is said to have slipped as low as \$24/t FOB and, once landed in Rotterdam, it is trading for \$12 less than a year ago.

Worst year

Producers have already geared up to facing their worst year ever in 1986. But up until last year, when total exports rose to around 44-million tons and earned R3bn in foreign exchange, SA coal exporters could hardly put a foot wrong.

Since 1973, export sales have increased by nearly 2 000%, making SA the world's leading exporter of steam coal. This is largely due to the inception of the Richards Bay Coal Terminal (RBCT) and the marketing efforts of the major coal mining houses: Amcoal, Witbank Collieries, Trans Natal, and their agent, the Transvaal Coal Owners' Association (TCOA).

Until recently, producers expected nothing but growth in sales. Projections for the next 10 years provided for exports of up to 71 Mt in 1995, and full government export allocations in use by the year 2000.

However, when SA's political problems began to attract world attention two years ago, its edge on the international coal market took a turn for the worse.

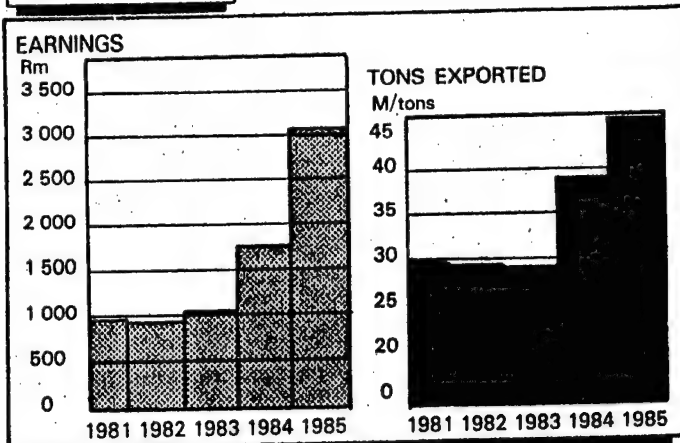
Threat

Political hostility has turned into a useful bargaining stick for buyers, says SA Shipping Brokers director Peter Sowerby. They have been able to use the recently imposed French and Danish bans on SA coal to threaten SA suppliers and demand lower prices. In addition, buyers have argued that SA supplies are no longer so reliable owing to increased labour disputes on the mines.

As there is an oversupply of coal on the market and a decline in energy consumption worldwide, buyers are in an unprecedented position of advantage. Thus, competition is fierce particularly between SA, Australia and Poland, the leaders of the trade.

"The decline in the oil price is an added negative factor for coal which always follows fuel in price. But it is unlikely oil will maintain its present low, so it should not prove a threat to coal

COAL EXPORTS



in the longterm," Sowerby believes.

He warns however, that SA's ability to handle lower prices may be eroded if volumes are not at least maintained and if contract negotiations are delayed, as they have been for most of this year.

The bulk of coal exports goes through the RBCT, a throughput-orientated terminal, thus the greater the tonnage exported the cheaper the rand per ton cost. Likewise, the railways are also prepared for 44-million tons and

railage rates are set for major increases this year.

Sowerby expects exports to show not growth, but a decline this year of 3-million tons. And, unless the market place changes radically or government introduces meaningful reforms, SA will have problems maintaining its market share. For this reason, it is essential to producers during negotiations that they can afford low coal prices.

Reasons TCOA MD Les Weiss: "Unless political reforms are implemented, our exports cannot grow. Government must understand this."

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CSO: 3400/1920

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY SAYS FALLING BUSINESS CONFIDENCE UNFOUNDED

MB020555 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "Business Confidence"]

[Text] Few decisionmakers in the business community would dispute that there is a considerable gap these days between overall business perceptions on one hand, and the fundamental realities of South Africa's economic situation on the other.

The state of the economy, troubled though it is, is far from justifying the inordinate pessimism that pervades the business community. The jitteriness, as commentators call it, is being overdone.

It is a dangerous phenomenon, not least for business itself. Decisions are based on perceptions. To the extent that perceptions are inaccurate, therefore, they lead to inappropriate actions, and when unrealistic pessimism is sufficiently widespread, the resulting business decisions--for example, reluctance to invest in economically sound ventures--tend actually to bring about the fear of gloomy conditions.

The imagined state becomes real. The prophecies become self-fulfilling.

The circumstances giving rise to confusion and pessimism in the business world are obvious and must be acknowledged. The country is going through a period in which it has more than its share of economic difficulties--some no doubt self-imposed, others beyond its control. There are plenty of problems originating in the political arena. The inevitable adjuncts of reform--uncertainty, unrest and conflict--have assumed disturbing proportions.

Western countries continue their flirtation with disinvestment, threats of sanctions, and other initiatives based on a belief that good can come from adding harm.

Black leaders who pursue their political programs with not so subtle threats of violence are reported prominently in the media, while moderates remain silent for fear of being necklaced. Among some whites there are signs of a violent backlash.

These and other developments naturally influence perceptions in business as much as they do anywhere else. The point is that there has been an overreaction. The level of business confidence measured by surveys has plunged far below what might realistically be expected.

It simply does not reflect the fact that South Africa is a fundamentally well-ordered society, however hectic the disruptions that may take place within that order. Nor does it reflect the economic fundamentals: the country's performance in earning more than it spends as shown by the balance of trade, the developed economic and financial infrastructure, mineral resources, the level of managerial expertise, and the steady growth in the pool of skilled manpower.

Ultimately a nation builds its own future. There is no more important a determinant of the national destiny than the people's own response to their problems--their perception of themselves, of their ability through their own actions to shape their future, and their will to do so. In short, defeatism leads to defeat, while the first requirement for success is a determination to succeed.

If that is true for society as a whole, it is certainly true for the business sector, whose views and actions have far-reaching effects in every sphere of national life.

The future of this country will not be decided by its problems. It will be decided by how they are tackled. In economic affairs the shape of the South Africa to come will be determined not least by the business community's own realism in assessing the nature and extent of the problems and reacting appropriately. Excessive pessimism is as disastrous for a business as is the other extreme of euphoria. Both deny the facts of a situation.

It is on the present decisions and actions of all South Africans that the outlook in the long term will depend. The role of business in that process cannot be overemphasized.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

'CHEAPER TO IMPORT' WARNING--Industry could find it cheaper to close down and import finished goods if present inflation pressures continued, warns Norton Abrasives marketing director Keith Turton. He said yesterday that in West Germany, an article costing R100 in 1980 would have cost R127,52 by the end of 1985, if one compounded the rate of inflation annually. "But in South Africa, over the same period, the R100 article would have jumped in price to R219,15." Turton, whose company is a major supplier of abrasives to mining and industry, said small volumes needed in SA led to shorter production runs and high unit costs, pushing prices to levels where it was difficult to compete with mass-produced imports. "These factors ensure that SA is a prime target for countries offloading manufactured goods." [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 May 86 p 3] /9317

BUSINESS CONFIDENCE DROPS FURTHER--Business confidence plunged further in May and was now lower than it was on average for 1985, according to Assocom's latest Business Confidence Index (BCI). May's BCI showed that confidence, as measured by various economic indicators, declined for the third consecutive month from a high of 85,5% in February to 78,6%. The index is likely to go down even more next month as the effects of the dramatic events surrounding AA Mutual and Nedbank filter through the market. Assocom warns that if the trend continues, it is unlikely that economic growth this year will exceed 2%. The decline is attributed mainly to the prolonged fall in the rand's external value and the sharp upward trend in unemployment. Another negative factor was the outflow of skills from SA. Positive influences which prevented the index from declining even more in May included the reduction by 1% to 14,5% in the prime lending rate of the commercial banks and the upward trend in share prices on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange on a monthly average. Assocom believes there is a strong case for another mid-year fiscal "package" to boost confidence and get the economy moving more rapidly. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 May 86 p 3] /9317

NEW SHIPPING MARKETS OPENING--The last 12 months has seen significant growth for Medite Shipping Company (MSC) with the addition of two new lines to its expanding portfolio of principals. Currently showing the brightest returns is recent newcomer on the SA-Turkey trade, Barbaros Shipping. With a continued steady growth in exports to Turkey--since its

inception six months ago, all vessels have been over-booked--prospects remain rosy. On average, two sailings are offered per month to Turkish ports including Istanbul, Iskenderun, Gemlik and Mersin with other East Mediterranean ports, notably Greek and Cypriot, on inducement. Sailings cater for breakbulk and bulk cargoes and shipper-leased containers on occasion, using modern bulk and tweendecker tonnage. Bookings on the service point to a certain increase in frequency before the end of the year. Australasia and Pacific areas opening up are big newsmakers for SA. Medite's fledgling non-vessel service, Anza Line, moved into operation in March this year, offering a regular containerised service east and westbound between main ports in New Zealand, Australia, Pacific Islands and Africa. Vessels sail on a 10 to 12-day frequency with transshipment at Singapore and Hong Kong. Transit times are about six weeks to New Zealand and five weeks to Australia. The service is initially accepting only full container loads although a groupage service is to be offered in the near future. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 May 86 p 20] /9317

AFRIKANER BUSINESSMEN TOLD TO ADAPT--Equal opportunities for all racial groups and the re-distribution of wealth were crucial for the future of SA, Professor Attie de Vries of the post-graduate management school at Stellenbosch University told the congress in Johannesburg yesterday. The lack of adequate growth in the economy had led to poverty and unemployment on a massive scale, necessitating direct involvement not only by government, but also by private institutions. De Vries urged young Afrikaner businessmen to adapt their attitudes to the changing demands of the country's society and help build a new SA with equal opportunities for all its race groups. The executive chairman of Finansbank, Piet Liebenberg, told the congress that one of the fundamental long-term solutions to SA's political, economic and social problems was better management. "We must guard against confusing the symptoms which we experience in our businesses, housing, economy, politics and society with the key causes of our problems," Liebenberg said. Most problems were eventually management problems, he said. Successful management would ensure development of the country and the creation of job opportunities. It would make democratic capitalism acceptable to the majority of the people, Liebenberg told the congress. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 22 May 86 p 3] /9317

NON-BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECREASES 'Marginally'--Johannesburg, June 5, SAPA--The unemployment figure for registered whites, coloreds and Asians was marginally lower at 74,660 in March compared to 77,857 in February. This figure, however, is still well above the 50,728 unemployment figure in March last year. It is absolutely essential that the high unemployment level should be diminished as quickly as possible, says a Trust Bank Group report. "Therefore over the long term we cannot allow our inflation to remain at current levels. A high inflation rate not only makes our products internationally uncompetitive but also increases the production cost locally." The producer price index (a measurement for inflation) has showed a decline for the second successive month. Although the monthly rate of increase has slowed significantly since the beginning of the year, a rand of currently under 0.42 U.S. dollars could have an adverse effect depending on how long this downward pressure on the rand prevails. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0911 GMT 5 Jun 86 MB]/12766

BLACK BUSINESSMEN URGED TO PLAY ROLE IN REFORM--Durban, June 5, SAPA--Black businessmen had an important role to play in bringing about reform, the director of the Free Market Foundation, Mr Leon Louw, said in Durban today. Opening the annual conference of the Inyanda Chamber of Commerce, Mr Louw said black traders could influence the government to change the present system--and he did not believe that change would be brought about by student movements, trade unionists or the "radical" political parties. He urged businessmen to join the political throng and to request government to apply the principle of "equivalence"--meaning that laws applying to black areas should also apply to white areas. Mr Louw said traders should encourage deregulation and call for privatization, thus creating opportunities to take part in transportation and other entrepreneurial activities. He said people in Natal and KwaZulu stood a better chance for a free democracy and felt that local people should decide on matters related to housing, schools and transport. They should articulate and identify what they favored and then bring them to the notice of the government. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1133 GMT 5 Jun 86 MB]/12766

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